Monthly Labor Review

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The Jobs of Federal White-Collar Workers

Shift Operations and Differentials in Union Contracts

State Labor Legislation in 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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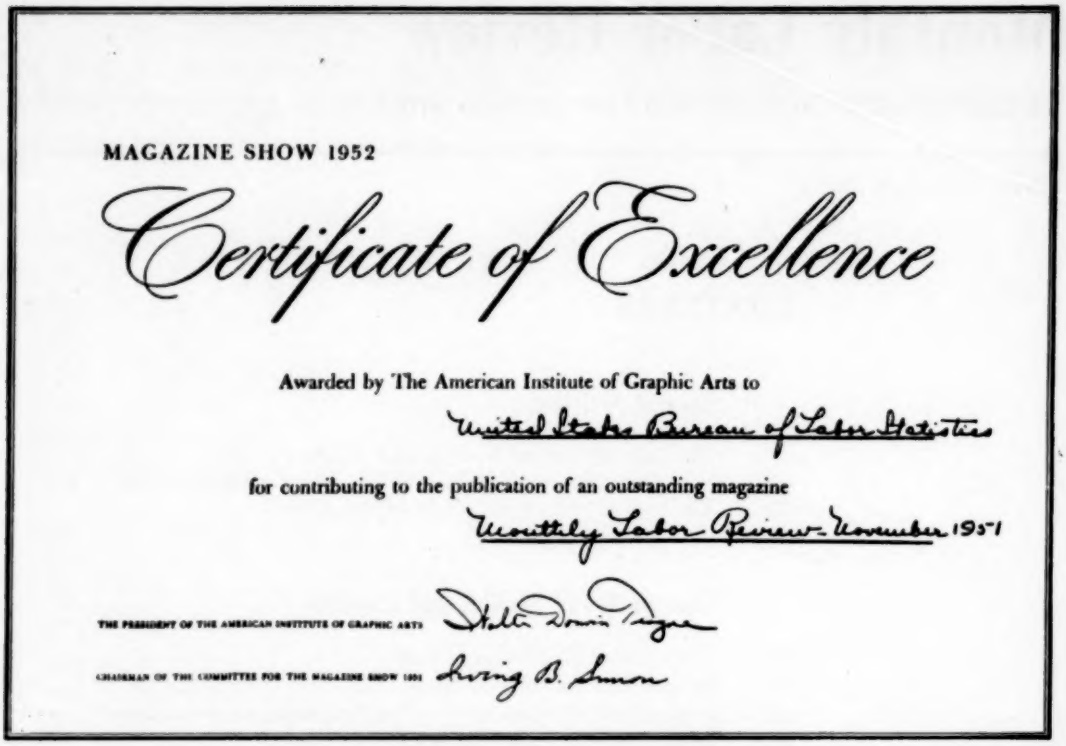
MAGAZINE SHOW 1952

Certificate of Excellence

Awarded by The American Institute of Graphic Arts to

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

for contributing to the publication of an outstanding magazine

Monthly Labor Review - November 1951

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GRAPHIC ARTS

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE MAGAZINE SHOW 1951

For the second time in 3 years, the Monthly Labor Review has received a certificate of excellence awarded by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The award, which makes the Review a part of the Institute's Magazine Show of 1952, was one of about 100 such in an open competition of nearly 600 entrants.

The Review is the only Government magazine ever to place in the contest. The specific recognition was for lay-out and design. The Institute felt that the selections represented "the highest standards of contemporary magazine design and production." While the jury was charged "to consider the separate features and departments of a magazine," it was reminded that "the distinction of award should reflect the commendable excellence and unity of the publication as a whole."

There is, of course, considerable satisfaction in this affirmative and tangible confirmation of the contention, implicit in the format and design of the Review, that the appearance of Government periodicals need not be trite and that even subject matter which is sometimes abstruse can, with deft typographical handling, encourage the reader to read.

The format of the Review was designed by Prof. Charles Pollock of the Art Department, Michigan State College.

The Labor Month in Review

THE MAJOR ATTENTION of the leaders of American trade-unions in October and early November was devoted to political campaigning and efforts to get out the vote. The death of CIO president Philip Murray resulted in postponement of the scheduled CIO convention. Two veteran AFL leaders retired. New contracts were signed by Westinghouse and by General Electric, and by the anthracite producers. The Supreme Court accepted cases for review involving (1) State-court jurisdiction in preventing Taft-Hartley Act violations, (2) the ban on feather-bedding, and (3) the right of union members to respect picket lines of other unions.

The Unions and the Elections

In response to President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower's victory speech appealing to all Americans to unite behind him, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor offered their cooperation. In their congratulatory telegram, the AFL officials called on the entire AFL membership to give the new administration "every possible support in resisting Communist aggression and making peace and freedom secure," and expressed confidence that the next President will do his utmost "to carry out" his "pledge to be fair and just to Americans in all walks of life." At the same time, the AFL wired Governor Adlai Stevenson a message in which they said: "We are proud that we supported you. The fight for the principles you espoused and which we supported will go on."

CIO Political Action Committee director Jack Kroll observed that General Eisenhower had been elected President of all the American people and that he is entitled to their support in carrying out the duties and obligations of that high office.

In surveying the election results, organized labor noted a net loss of two consistent supporters in the Senate and a similar net loss of 10 or 12 "friends" in the House of Representatives. The AFL Labor's League for Political Education tabulated 161 "friends" in the new Congress and counted 38 members of the new Senate as supporters of organized labor. At least 186 members of the new House of Representatives campaigned with the endorsement of one or more of the railway unions, and 16 of the newly elected Senators had the backing of one or more of the railroad workers' union organizations.

Philip Murray

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the United Steelworkers of America, died following a heart attack in San Francisco on November 9, at age 66. His death occurred only 8 days before the scheduled opening of the annual CIO convention in Los Angeles.

Born the son of a miner in Scotland, Mr. Murray went to work in the coal mines at age 10. Coming to America at 16, he rose rapidly in the United Mine Workers. At 18, he was elected local union president, and 6 years later he was named to the UMW's executive board. In 1920, he became a UMW vice president. Thereafter he was a trusted lieutenant of UMW president John L. Lewis.

After the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Murray was assigned to direct the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. In his new position he quickly grasped the intricate wage relationships in the basic steel and related products industry.

Many of the headlines of labor relations news resulted from Mr. Murray's subsequent role in the American labor movement: achievement, with Mr. Lewis, of union recognition from the United States Steel Corp.; the 1937 "Little Steel" strike; Mr. Murray's elevation to the CIO presidency after the 1940 election; the support given to the foreign policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; the "Little Steel Formula" of World War II; and the 1946, 1949, and 1952 strike settlements.

Before Mr. Murray and SWOC revitalized union organization in the steel industry, the average earnings of production workers in the industry were 65 cents hourly and $24.00 a week (September 1935). In contrast, their average wages in September 1952 were $2.14 an hour and $90.52 weekly. During the same period the average earnings of production workers in all manufacturing advanced from 54 cents to $1.70 an hour and from $20.40 to $70.09 a week.

Mr. Murray played a part in the withdrawal of the CIO from the World Federation of Trade Unions and in the expulsion of Communist-line unions from the CIO. He was active in founding the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. At his death, he was a member of the Defense Mobilization Advisory Board. He had sought to retire from the CIO presidency in 1951; his passing resulted in postponement of the CIO convention until December 1, when it will meet in Atlantic City, N. J.

Retirement of AFL Union Leaders

Although renominated for another 5-year term, Daniel J. Tobin, head of the AFL Teamsters for 45 years, stepped down from his office at the union's Los Angeles convention, to assume the position of president emeritus. In his place, the union elected Dave Beck, assistant to Mr. Tobin and leader of his union on the Pacific Coast.

Like William L. Hutcheson, who recently became president emeritus of the AFL Carpenters, Mr. Tobin will retain his place on the AFL executive council. Mr. Hutcheson, upon his retirement, was succeeded by his son, M. A. Hutcheson.

David L. Behncke, who has been involved in court actions and union struggles since mid-1951, finally gave up his position as president of the AFL Air Line Pilots. Mr. Behncke had been ALPA president since its foundation over 15 years ago; his successor was Clarence Sayen.

Lawrence P. Lindelof, who recently became president emeritus of the AFL Painters, died. Mr. Lindelof was reelected first vice president of the AFL Building Trades Department in September.

Coal Contracts

UMW President John L. Lewis, in denouncing the Wage Stabilization Board's decision to cut the soft-coal miners' wage increase from $1.90 to $1.50 a day, declared that the miners would not return to work until they received the full negotiated increase. After the miners were idle for a week, a White House conference of union, industry, and Government representatives resulted in a recommendation by Mr. Lewis that the men return to work, pending action by Economic Stabilization Director Roger L. Putnam on a bipartite petition for a review of WSB's ruling.

Later the Mine Workers negotiated a new contract with the anthracite operators, in which the workers were granted a $1.90-a-day wage increase. Union and industry leaders held hopes for a more favorable review of the hard-coal contract, since this contract made clear that the additional increase above the $1.50 a day allowed to the soft-coal miners was in lieu of fringe benefits and in recognition of the great advances in productivity achieved by the coal industry.

Economic Background

An additional 520,000 workers were hired in nonfarm establishments in September, raising employment to an all-time high for the month. At 47.6 million, nonfarm employment was 600,000 above the level of a year earlier. Employment in manufacturing establishments rose by 300,000 between mid-August and mid-September to 16.3 million, the highest level since World War II.

During September, only 7 out of every 1,000 factory workers were laid off, a rate equal to the postwar low for the month, while nearly all industries were hiring workers at a faster rate than a year ago.

Average weekly earnings of factory workers rose in September to an all-time high of $70.09, $2.29 above the August average. The average workweek was lengthened a half-hour, to 41.3 hours, the highest September level since 1945. Factory workers earned an average of $1.70 an hour, 2.7 cents more than in August.

A total of 98,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units were started in September, just 1,000 less than the August figure. This brought housing starts for the first 9 months of 1952 to 866,800—800 units above the same period in 1951.

Man-days of idleness caused directly by work stoppages totaled 3,200,000 in September, 50 percent more than in August. About 230,000 workers took part in 475 stoppages starting in September, in contrast to 225,000 involved in 450 strikes starting in August.

The Consumers' Price Index declined 0.2 percent between August 15 and September 15 to 190.8, as the index of food prices dropped 1.0 percent. The "old series" CPI for September 15 was 191.4.

The Jobs of Federal White-Collar Workers

Occupational Distribution and Salaries In Clerical, Administrative, and Professional Work By Job Classification, Location of Employment, and Grade

CORA E. TAYLOR*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, in discharging its diversified responsibilities for public service, employed around 900,000 white-collar workers on June 30, 1951. These workers were employed in more than 450 different administrative, professional, and technical occupations. They comprised about 40 percent of all civilian employees in the Government's Executive Branch in continental United States,[1] and were located in all parts of the country. Only about a fifth were stationed in Washington, D. C. Among the 60 Federal agencies having white-collar workers on their payrolls, the Department of the Army and the Veterans Administration employed the largest numbers.

Many Federal employees are in occupations, such as the stenographer and typist categories, which are common to all agencies and comparable to similar positions in private industry. Certain other jobs are found only in one or two Departments or Bureaus and are, in some cases, unique to Government—for example, those of lighthouse engineer and patent and trade-mark interference examiner. The largest single occupational category in June 1951 was clerk-typist, with about 111,000 workers. On the other hand, some occupational series including zoology, ethnology, meat technology, and traffic engineering, had fewer than 25 persons each.

The effect of the defense program on Federal employment is evident when 1951 and 1947 employment data are compared. The total number of white-collar workers increased by a third over the 4-year period. Growth in such occupations as meteorology, physics, electronics, mathematics, cartography, engineering, and various inspection functions was a direct result of expanded defense activities.

Annual salaries of all white-collar Federal employees averaged $3,700 as of June 30, 1951. However, salaries varied considerably by occupation. In a few small professional and administrative categories they averaged more than $8,000 annually, but in some of the largest occupations, such as typist and hospital attendant, the averages were under $2,600.

Data presented in this report are from a special occupational survey of Federal employment made by the United States Civil Service Commission, as of June 30, 1951,[2] and from hitherto unpublished information obtained by a similar survey made in 1947. Results of an earlier survey on employment in the Government, by occupation, made in 1938, were published in the January 1941 Monthly Labor Review.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

[1] The total given excludes "blue-collar" employees in crafts (trade and manual), protective, and custodial positions, and employees whose wages are fixed by wage boards and who work mainly at military installations.

[2] In the 1951 survey, the Civil Service Commission requested all Federal agencies to report the number of full-time employees who were on their rolls in Classification Act positions inside continental United States on June 30, 1951. Employees were reported by series and grade, by the 60 agencies which had such employees. Reports were also requested for large white-collar groups not subject to the Classification Act of 1949. The survey did not cover postal workers, but only about 10,000 other employees in full-time white-collar positions were omitted. Among the excluded groups were Foreign Service employees stationed temporarily in this country; teachers at Howard University, Columbia Institute for the Deaf, and the military academies; White House and National Park Police; milk market inspectors of the Agriculture Department; commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and agency and bureau heads.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Federal white-collar employees in continental United States, by major occupational group, June 30, 1947 and 1951* [1]

Occupational group	1947		1951			
	Total		Total		In Washington, D. C.	Outside Washington, D. C.
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All groups	680,134	100.0	905,902	100.0	189,721	716,181
General administrative, clerical, and office services	366,917	53.9	446,796	49.3	96,808	349,988
Accounting and fiscal	75,688	11.1	77,428	8.5	16,594	60,834
Engineering	51,098	7.5	71,260	7.9	13,109	58,151
Medical, hospital, dental, and public health	36,739	5.4	66,467	7.4	3,657	62,810
Inspection and investigation	23,772	3.5	57,210	6.3	1,982	55,228
Legal and kindred	29,126	4.3	29,127	3.2	8,832	20,295
Biological sciences	17,762	2.6	25,968	2.9	2,115	23,873
Physical sciences	11,997	1.8	21,595	2.4	5,658	15,937
Business and industry	9,124	1.3	21,318	2.4	5,309	16,009
Mathematics and statistics	10,373	1.5	18,308	2.0	11,870	6,438
Personnel administration and industrial relations	15,453	2.3	17,417	1.9	6,059	11,358
Mechanic	2,215	.3	11,176	1.2	1,907	9,269
Social science, psychology, and welfare	8,407	1.2	10,954	1.2	6,020	4,934
Education	5,167	.8	8,172	.9	799	7,373
Fine and applied arts	3,268	.5	5,278	.6	1,632	3,646
Library and archives	2,118	.3	3,054	.4	1,402	1,652
Veterinary science	1,765	.3	1,864	.2	53	1,811
Copyright, patent, and trade-mark	1,015	.2	1,164	.1	1,098	66
Miscellaneous occupations, not elsewhere classified	8,130	1.2	11,326	1.2	4,817	6,509

[1] Figures for 1947 and 1951 are not strictly comparable. See text footnote 5, page 491.

Occupational Distribution

Positions in the Federal Service are classified according to the field of work and also according to the grade level of the position. The Civil Service Commission has set up occupational categories or series, which have titles that refer to the field of work—for example, labor economist or engineering aid. Each series includes a number of grades of positions, based on the difficulty and responsibility of the work. These grades may be thought of as steps in the usual line of promotion. Jobs of comparable difficulty and responsibility have the same grade in all series.

The Civil Service Commission has also arranged the 450 white-collar series in 19 major occupational groups, which represent broad areas of related work. Statistics are here presented for these major groups and for some of the more important occupational series.[3]

About half of all the Government's white-collar employees were classified in the general administrative, clerical, and office services group (see table 1). This group included the army of typists, stenographers, and secretaries—numbering more than 200,000 in 1951. Also included were more than 72,000 workers engaged in procurement, property and stock control, storage, and other activities having to do with the provision of supplies for the Government, and nearly 30,000 operators of tabulating, bookkeeping, and other office machines. At least 10,000 employees in the group operated communication equipment, chiefly as telephone operators and telegraphic typewriter operators.

The accounting and fiscal group, the second largest major occupational group, included only 8 percent of all Federal white-collar employees in 1951. More than a third of the accounting and fiscal workers had clerical jobs in the series designated as "accounting and fiscal clerical"; they performed duties pertaining to the receipt and disbursement of funds collected, appropriated, or held in trust by the Federal Government. The next largest single accounting and fiscal occupation—internal revenue agent—included 7,704 employees (table 2). The major group also included about 8,500 other professional accountants distributed among various occupational categories.

Engineering and related occupations formed the third largest major group. About 47,000 employees in this group were in professional engineering categories, and the remaining 24,000 were in other types of positions, notably that of engineering aid. Professional engineers—the largest professional group in Government employment—comprised about an eighth of all such engineers in the country. The numbers employed in different engineering specialties were as follows:

	Number of engineers
Civil	6,265
Mechanical	6,041
Electronic	5,421
Electrical	4,676
Construction	3,450
General	2,773
Hydraulic	1,949
Surveying and cartographic	1,632
Ordnance	1,436
Naval architecture	1,239
Chemical	1,093
Other	10,711

The medical, hospital, dental, and public-health group likewise included both professional and subprofessional personnel. Physicians, dentists,

[3] A forthcoming bulletin, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, will present detailed statistics for all occupational series.

nurses, and other professional workers represented only about 42 percent, while hospital attendants made up a slightly higher proportion (44 percent). Technicians of various types constituted the remainder of the group.

Government inspectors and investigators comprised the fifth largest among the major occupational groups shown in table 1. Included were employees in such specialties as tax collection; criminal investigation; construction, customs, and food inspection; as well as several thousand general investigators.

All other major occupational groups together constituted only about a fifth of all white-collar workers in the agencies covered by the survey. However, many of the Government's professional workers were in these broad occupational categories. The physical sciences group had the largest number of professional employees (16,346), headed by chemistry, with 4,346 workers, and physics, with 3,067. The Federal Government employed about a fifth of all physicists in the country; on the other hand, less than 1 chemist in 20 was in Federal employment. Other important physical-science occupations included electronic research, meteorology, and geology. Sizable numbers of biological scientists (15,300) lawyers (11,784), and social scientists (9,693) were also employed. Of extreme importance in carrying on the work of the Government, but numbering only from 1,000 to 2,000 in each case, were such workers as mathematicians, statisticians, librarians, and veterinarians. Workers in all professional occupations taken together totaled 161,500 in 1951—18 percent of all Federal white-collar employees.

Comparison of 1951 and Earlier Data

Employment in the Federal Government varied considerably from the late 1930's to 1951, primarily in response to changes in the international situation. Total civilian employment in the Executive Branch in continental United States rose from less than a million before 1940 to an all-time high of about 3 million in June 1943, the middle of World War II. A postwar decline in employment continued until December 1947, when there were 1,766,000 Federal employees. Between that date and June 1950, employment fluctuated between 1.8 and 1.9 million. After the attack on Korea and initiation of the current defense program, it began to rise again—reaching 2,313,000 by June 1951.[4]

During this period, three surveys of the occupations of Government workers were conducted—for 1938, 1947,[5] and 1951. So many changes in occupational classifications were made after 1938, however, that only limited comparisons are possible between the 1938 data and the two later surveys. Occupations for which approximately comparable figures are available for the three periods include the following:

	Employment in—		
	1938	1947	1951
Chemists and metallurgists	1,455	3,254	4,871
Engineers, professional	19,820	32,960	46,686
Librarians	605	1,175	1,719
Social and welfare workers	755	1,499	1,896
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	53,200	152,645	200,859

From 1938 to 1947, employment in all but one of these occupations expanded at about the same rate as total civilian Government employment—around 100 percent. The exception was the stenographer, typist, and secretary group, in which employment tripled from 1938 to 1947. The annual rate of growth in the other four occupations was greater in the 4-year period 1947 to 1951 than in the earlier 9-year period.

Although the 1947 survey differs slightly in coverage from the 1951 survey, an analysis of employment changes in major occupational groups and in some specific occupational categories is possible. The total number of white-collar employees increased by nearly a third over the 4-year period, as a result of the defense program. During the same period, total white-collar employment in the Defense Department rose 73 percent.

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[4] U. S. Civil Service Commission, Monthly Reports of Employment.

[5] The 1938 study was made as of December 31, 1938. It was based on a 25-percent sample of service records of Federal employees on file at the Civil Service Commission. All positions were divided into 8 major occupational groups and 117 occupations or minor groups, which included postal employees and trade, manual, and service workers. Results of the study were published in the January 1941 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

The June 1947 survey, hitherto unpublished, was made by the Civil Service Commission to determine its examining workload in converting from war-service appointments to permanent civil-service appointments at the end of World War II. While the 1947 survey did not have exactly the same coverage as the 1951 survey, it is believed the figures from the two studies are reasonably comparable for most occupational series. Chief differences in coverage are that employees of TVA, AEC, and the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration were excluded from the 1947 survey. Some occupational groups were, therefore, more affected than others; for example, the numbers of engineering and medical employees as shown by the 1947 survey were probably understated to a greater extent than employment in other groups.

The occupations which showed the greatest numerical increase in employment from 1947 to 1951 were those in the general administrative and clerical category—an addition of about 80,000 employees. Because of the large number of administrative and clerical workers in 1947, this rise in employment was only about 22 percent—smaller proportionally than the increase in all Federal white-collar employment. Administrative and clerical workers constituted 54 percent of the total number of white-collar employees in 1947, but only 49 percent in 1951 (table 1).

Some of the other major groups, which have fewer workers and are made up largely of defense-connected occupations, had a much greater rate of growth over the 4-year period. In physical-science occupations, for example, employment increased by 80 percent, with the greatest rise in the fields of meteorology and physics. Much of the increased employment in inspection and investigation occupations also can be accounted for by defense-connected activities. This group, accounting for only 3.5 percent of all white-collar employees in 1947, claimed 6.3 percent of the total number in 1951. The rise was due primarily to increased employment in tax collection, criminal investigation, immigration patrol inspection, and inspection of food, construction, and ammunition. Employment in the business and industry group also rose considerably, chiefly from the addition of many industrial and production specialists and commodity-industry analysts in defense agencies such as the National Production Administration and the Office of Price Stabilization.

Location of Employment

Four out of every five Federal white-collar workers in June 1951 were located outside the Washington, D. C. area.[6] In five of the major occupational groups—medical, hospital, dental and public-health services; inspection and investigation; veterinary science; biological sciences; and education—over 90 percent of the workers were employed outside metropolitan Washington. In only three broad occupational categories—the social science, psychology and welfare group, the mathematics and statistics group, and the very small copyright, patent, and trade-mark group—were the majority of workers in the Washington area.

[6] The Washington area includes offices in nearby Maryland and Virginia, as well as those located in the District of Columbia.

Agency Distribution

The predominance of defense activities in the work of the Federal Government is indicated by the relative numbers of workers employed in different agencies in mid-1951. More than 40 percent of all white-collar employees were in the Department of Defense and its three component departments. The Department of the Army, which alone employed 22 percent, was by far the largest employing agency. The Veterans Administration was next largest followed in order by the Departments of the Navy, the Treasury, the Air Force, and Agriculture.

Certain occupations, mainly those of an administrative or clerical nature, are common to all Government agencies. Every agency has "housekeeping" functions such as operating personnel offices, providing space and supplies for employees, keeping payroll and leave records, and accounting for expenditures. All agencies also require the services of typists, stenographers, and clerks.

In contrast to these large occupational groups, the smaller and more specialized occupations reflect the functions of the agencies in which they are found. For example, the Department of Defense employed over half the workers in the engineering group. The Army alone used nearly 3,000 civil engineers and twice as many engineering aids and draftsmen to carry out the Corps of Engineers' civil works program, and such services as mapping and research. The Navy employed large numbers of mechanical engineers (2,525), electronic engineers (2,104), and naval architects (1,140), to carry out its responsibilities in the fields of naval research, design, and development.

Next most important employer of engineers was the Department of the Interior, which had about 1,000 employees each in civil, electrical, and hydraulic engineering, and in surveying and cartographic engineering. Many of these employees were working on reclamation or geological-survey projects.

The Veterans Administration employed over three-fourths of the workers in the medical, hospital, dental, and public-health group in its hospitals throughout the country.

TABLE 2.—*Grade distribution and average salary in white-collar occupations having over 5,000 employees, June 30, 1951*

Occupational group	Total number of employees[1]	Percentage distribution by grade									Average annual salary
		All grades	Grades 1-2	Grades 3-4	Grades 5-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-10	Grades 11-12	Grades 13-14	Grades 15-18	
All groups	876,810	100.0	17.6	35.6	14.6	11.8	8.7	8.5	2.8	0.4	$3,700
General administrative, clerical, and office services	439,656	100.0	27.1	51.1	10.4	4.8	3.4	2.1	.9	.2	
General clerical and administrative	83,151	100.0	15.4	30.1	17.2	13.0	11.7	7.6	3.8	1.2	3,939
Mail and file	38,424	100.0	52.0	41.6	5.2	.9	.2	.1	(2)	(2)	2,812
Stenographer	6,038	100.0	13.3	84.0	2.7						2,895
Clerk-stenographer	49,424	100.0	7.6	90.8	1.6						2,907
Secretary	21,924	100.0		48.2	47.7	3.7	.4	(2)			3,309
Typist	7,838	100.0	90.3	9.7	(2)						2,583
Clerk-typist	107,872	100.0	43.3	56.7							2,705
General supply	6,386	100.0	2.9	26.5	22.6	21.2	14.5	9.7	2.4	.2	4,080
Property and stock control	30,026	100.0	17.5	61.1	14.8	4.6	1.7	.3	(2)		3,058
Procurement	8,308	100.0		37.6	29.5	16.7	9.1	6.0	1.0	.1	3,773
Storage	19,805	100.0	26.9	56.3	11.5	3.5	1.2	.5	.1		2,966
Card punch operation	8,330	100.0	63.0	34.3	2.4	.3	(2)				2,678
Tabulating machine operation	6,133	100.0	42.6	49.4	6.7	1.0	.2	.1			2,801
Telephone operating	6,509	100.0	24.7	70.3	4.6	.4	(2)	(2)			2,811
Accounting and fiscal	77,001	100.0	2.6	44.4	18.4	11.4	9.5	10.5	2.9	.3	
Accounting and fiscal clerical	26,820	100.0	2.8	54.4	22.4	10.2	5.9	3.5	.7	.1	3,492
Business accounting	5,474	100.0			7.8	22.1	28.8	32.1	8.4	.8	5,318
Internal revenue agent	7,704	100.0			.2	17.6	29.7	45.4	6.8	.3	5,501
Voucher examining	5,924	100.0		69.2	22.7	6.0	1.7	.4			3,246
Tax accounting	5,099	100.0		20.0	39.0	21.3	8.5	5.2	5.7	.3	4,170
Engineering	69,094	100.0	4.4	11.2	18.6	15.6	16.0	26.5	7.2	.5	
Engineering aid	10,812	100.0	11.4	38.3	34.5	14.8	.7	.3			3,315
Civil engineering	5,712	100.0			5.7	20.3	25.7	37.1	10.2	1.0	5,497
Engineering drafting	6,750	100.0	8.9	22.4	45.1	19.3	3.9	.4			3,509
Mechanical engineering	5,890	100.0			14.2	15.1	24.5	40.1	5.9	.2	5,227
Electronic engineering	5,421	100.0			10.2	15.2	22.6	42.1	9.4	.5	5,463
Medical, hospital, dental, and public health	[3] 47,831	100.0	53.4	19.5	16.7	5.1	1.6	2.6	1.0	.1	
Hospital attendant	29,207	100.0	82.9	16.5	.6						2,552
Inspection and investigation	57,149	100.0	.3	5.6	19.0	40.9	20.7	11.2	2.2	.1	
General investigating	5,420	100.0		2.4	6.5	33.6	35.5	18.4	3.2	.4	4,865
Criminal investigating	9,079	100.0			.7	11.3	37.6	40.2	9.9	.3	5,837
Tax collection	10,230	100.0			33.7	42.6	23.1	.5	.1		4,214
Miscellaneous inspection and investigation	10,690	100.0	1.4	13.1	23.0	47.1	10.9	4.2	.3		4,046
Legal and kindred	29,072	100.0		16.8	18.7	16.3	18.6	17.9	9.7	2.0	
Claims examiner	9,302	100.0		31.2	38.2	13.6	15.7	1.0	.3	(2)	3,744
Biological sciences	25,877	100.0	6.9	21.3	18.9	26.9	11.9	11.1	2.8	.2	
Physical sciences	21,462	100.0	3.3	9.0	21.5	18.6	16.2	22.5	7.6	1.3	
Business and industry	21,243	100.0	(2)	9.4	8.7	16.4	26.9	27.7	9.3	1.6	
Mathematics and statistics	18,278	100.0	1.8	50.1	22.3	10.2	6.2	6.4	2.7	.3	
Statistical clerical	9,742	100.0		65.2	25.7	5.9	2.0	1.1	.1		3,228
Personnel administration and industrial relations	17,335	100.0	.4	25.8	22.9	15.9	14.9	14.3	5.4	.4	
Personnel administration	5,729	100.0			27.5	21.8	19.6	21.8	8.4	.9	4,979
Mechanic	11,143	100.0	.8	6.8	27.5	29.8	22.7	9.9	2.4	.1	
Social science, psychology, and welfare	10,930	100.0	2.0	1.8	11.7	21.1	15.7	29.5	14.4	3.8	
Education	8,168	100.0			31.1	39.0	16.0	9.7	3.9	.3	
Education and training	5,629	100.0			36.8	39.5	13.2	8.3	2.0	.2	4,210
Fine and applied arts	5,232	100.0	3.7	19.4	29.4	17.1	11.0	16.3	3.0	.1	
Library and archives	3,043	100.0	4.2	23.9	23.6	26.3	13.5	7.3	1.1	.1	
Veterinary science	1,864	100.0			9.3	25.3	41.0	20.2	4.0	.2	
Copyright, patent, and trade-mark	1,164	100.0			6.5	8.6	18.0	53.2	12.3	1.4	
Miscellaneous occupations (not elsewhere classified)	11,298	100.0	4.2	24.9	23.4	13.2	11.3	16.4	5.9	.7	
Information and editorial	6,591	100.0		30.3	19.2	14.2	10.3	16.8	8.0	1.2	4,497

[1] Excludes 29,092 employees for whom grade was not specified.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Excludes 18,636 employees (mainly professional personnel) for whom grade was not specified.

The Department of Agriculture employed approximately four-fifths of the employees in the biological-sciences group in such activities as soil conservation and forest and range fire control. Next largest employer of biological scientists was the Department of the Interior, which had about 2,700 working in such occupations as park ranger, range management and conservation, forestry, fish culture, and wildlife management and research.

Workers in the broad physical sciences group were employed chiefly in research laboratories of the Navy (5,420), the Army (3,260), the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (2,180), and the Weather Bureau and National Bureau of Standards in the Department of Commerce (4,682).[7] The majority of workers in electronic research, development, and testing, more than half of the physicists, and most of the specialists in nautical science and astronomy were employed by the Navy. Meteorologists and meteorological aids were concentrated in the Weather Bureau.

A fourth of the social scientists, psychologists, and welfare workers were employed by the Veterans Administration. Most of these VA employees were social workers and psychologists.

[7] The Atomic Energy Commission, while an important indirect source of employment for physical scientists, actually employed fewer than 2 percent of the full-time scientists on the Federal payroll in June 1951. Most of the scientists working on the Atomic Energy Commission program are on the staffs of universities and private companies holding contracts with AEC.

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Grade Distribution and Salary Rates

The current salary schedule for Federal white-collar workers is the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended in October 1951. This schedule specifies the minimum and maximum annual salary and intermediate salary steps for each grade of position from 1 through 18. In general, a worker entering a position of a given grade starts at the minimum salary for that grade and receives increases at regular intervals up to the specified maximum salary. The following tabulation shows the rates in effect June 1951. Salaries were subsequently increased by 10 percent of the minimum rate for each grade, with a minimum increase of $300 and a maximum of $800.

	In-grade steps		
	Number	Amount of increase	Salary range, June 1951 [1]
Grade 1	7	$80	$2,200–$2,680
Grade 2	7	80	2,450– 2,930
Grade 3	7	80	2,650– 3,130
Grade 4	7	80	2,875– 3,355
Grade 5	7	125	3,100– 3,850
Grade 6	7	125	3,450– 4,200
Grade 7	7	125	3,825– 4,575
Grade 8	7	125	4,200– 4,950
Grade 9	7	125	4,600– 5,350
Grade 10	7	125	5,000– 5,750
Grade 11	6	200	5,400– 6,400
Grade 12	6	200	6,400– 7,400
Grade 13	6	200	7,600– 8,600
Grade 14	6	200	8,800– 9,800
Grade 15	5	250	10,000–11,000
Grade 16	5	200	11,200–12,000
Grade 17	5	200	12,200–13,000
Grade 18	---	----	14,000–14,000

[1] In grades 10 and below, additional "longevity" increases, above the specified maximum salaries, are given to employees who have been in the same grade for a long period of time.

Over half the Federal employees for whom grade was reported in mid-1951 were classified in grades 1 through 4 (table 2). The greatest concentration of workers (22 percent) was in grade 3. Although a fifth of all employees were classified in grade 9 or above with salaries of $4,600 or more, only 3.2 percent were in the top six grades with salary rates of $7,600 or above.

These over-all figures reflect, to a great extent, the grade distribution of the largest group of Federal white-collar workers—the administrative, clerical, and office services group. In this major group, 75 percent of the workers were in grades 2 through 4, and 10 percent were in grades 5 and 6; but only 1 percent held administrative positions in the 5 highest grades (14 through 18).

The major occupational group having the largest proportion of workers (over 50 percent) in grades 1 and 2 was the medical, hospital, dental, and public-health category. Most of the workers in these grades were hospital attendants. Among the professional employees in the medical group for whom grade was reported, the great majority of the physicians were in grade 12, most of the dentists were in grade 10, and over 80 percent of the nurses were in grade 5—the lowest grade for professional workers.

Only three major occupational groups—education; veterinary science; and copyright, patent, and trade-mark—were made up entirely of professional workers. Therefore, these groups included only employees in grades 5 or above.

The average annual salary of Government white-collar employees was $3,700 on June 30, 1951. It was raised to $4,066 by the salary increase provided as of July 1951. The average July 1951 salary was somewhat higher for employees in Washington, D. C. ($4,496) than for those outside Washington ($3,951). This difference was due largely to the concentration of administrative and executive personnel in the capital city.

Most groups of clerical workers had relatively low average salaries, as shown by the grade distributions in table 2. Under the broad heading "general administrative, clerical, and office services," were 14 occupational categories each of which included more than 5,000 employees. In 9 of these categories, the average salary was below $3,000; and in the other 5, workers with jobs in the "general supply" series had the highest average salary—$4,080.

Among the 34 occupational series with more than 5,000 workers, employees in 17 had average salaries greater than the average for all white-collar employees ($3,700). The highest paid of these relatively large occupational groups were internal revenue agents, civil engineers, electronic engineers, mechanical engineers, criminal investigators, and business accountants, with average salaries ranging up to about $5,800. Only 8 administrative and legal occupations, each with less than 150 employees at the time of the survey, had average salaries as high as $8,000.

Shift Operations and Differentials in Union Contracts, 1952

MORTON LEVINE AND JAMES NIX*

NIGHT WORK, which is not considered desirable by most workers, nevertheless, is unavoidable in many industries. Places of entertainment, restaurants, and some food processing establishments are usually open during the evening. Some manufacturing processes, for example, in the chemical industry, are continuous. Even in establishments operating less than 24 hours a day, certain categories of workers, such as plant protection and maintenance employees, are needed on duty at all times. Often the addition of night shifts is a question of lowering average cost per unit of product by keeping expensive capital equipment in constant operation. Further, night work may be necessary to meet peak seasonal or emergency production requirements.

Provisions relating to multishift operations affected slightly over four-fifths of 5,329,000 workers [1] covered by 1,065 collective agreements recently analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These contracts were in effect early in 1952.

Premium pay for work on night shifts was provided for in agreements covering 3,914,000 workers, or 74 percent of the total. Another 8 percent were under agreements which made some reference to multishift operations or night work, but did not specify whether differential wage rates were paid. Typical of such references are the following: "It is agreed that the company shall have the privilege of operating any part of its plant on two or three shifts," or "the actual number of shifts shall be fixed from time to time by the employer after agreement with the union."

Most of the remaining 18 percent of the workers were covered by agreements which did not mention multiple shifts. A few of these agreements specifically prohibited the scheduling of more than one shift; a few others had provisions relating to split shifts but not to multiple shifts.

Prevalence of Shift Differentials

Comparison of the current data with the results of a BLS survey in 1943 indicates a marked increase in the prevalence of shift differentials in manufacturing industries.[2] Information regarding shift differentials in nonmanufacturing in previous years is too fragmentary to permit comparison with current data. About half of the manufacturing workers under union agreements in 1943 received differentials if they worked on night shifts, while the corresponding current figure is 81 percent.

In the present study, over 95 percent of the workers in the following industry groups were covered by agreements with differentials for night work: printing and publishing, rubber, primary metals industries, machinery (both electrical and nonelectrical), transportation equipment, instruments and related products, and mining (table 1). Other industry groups where differentials were common were food and kindred products, textiles, chemicals, petroleum refining, paper, fabricated metal products and communications. Such provisions were almost nonexistent in the apparel industry which has operated on a one-shift basis for many years. Industries where less than half of the workers were covered by night shift differential provisions were furniture and finished wood products, leather and leather products, transportation, trade, hotels and restaurants, services and construction. In nonmanufacturing as a whole, only 59 percent of the workers were under agreements with differentials, compared with 81 percent in manufacturing.

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*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

[1] The number of employees actually working on night shifts is unknown. Many plants, since the outbreak of the Korean conflict, have added extra shifts, probably involving substantial numbers of workers. For example, as of January 1952, about 75 percent of the factory workers in selected metalworking industries were on the first or "daylight" shift, 20.3 percent on the second shift, and 3.8 percent on the third. See Employment and Payrolls, August 1952, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. A summary of results of this study will appear in the December 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[2] See Pay Differentials for Night Work Under Union Agreements, Monthly Labor Review, July 1943.

TABLE 1.—*Shift provisions in collective agreements, by industry group*

Industry group	Number of agreements	Number of workers	Percent of workers covered by agreements with—		
			No provisions for multiple shifts	Provision for multiple shifts	
				Premium for night work	No mention of premium
All industry groups	1,065	5,329,326	18.1	73.5	8.4
Manufacturing	*754*	*3,439,961*	*15.8*	*81.4*	*2.8*
Food and kindred products	77	273,553	3.6	87.1	9.3
Tobacco	9	30,708	17.7	72.0	10.3
Textile mill products	83	184,424	3.3	86.0	10.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	47	401,859	98.2	.2	1.6
Lumber and timber basic products	15	18,715	20.4	79.6	.....
Furniture and finished wood products	20	52,031	69.0	28.1	2.9
Paper and allied products	38	77,642	2.7	74.9	22.4
Printing and publishing	26	30,989	1.0	99.0	.....
Chemicals and allied products	36	75,994	.1	74.6	25.3
Petroleum and coal products	15	58,433	18.8	81.2	.....
Rubber products	12	80,923	.....	100.0	.....
Leather and leather products	15	31,304	66.1	32.9	1.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	31	71,717	11.7	70.6	17.7
Primary metal industries	34	434,661	3.5	96.2	.3
Fabricated metal products	47	91,108	5.3	88.4	6.3
Machinery (except electrical)	87	261,562	.....	100.0	.....
Electrical machinery	47	296,407	.....	100.0	.....
Transportation equipment	64	900,281	.....	99.9	.1
Instruments and related products	19	34,631	.....	100.0	.....
Miscellaneous	32	33,019	16.3	81.0	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	*311*	*1,889,365*	*23.6*	*58.9*	*17.5*
Mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production	18	397,947	.....	98.3	1.7
Transportation [1]	64	371,048	37.3	31.4	31.3
Communications	49	370,554	8.4	84.4	7.2
Utilities: electric and gas	31	112,349	25.3	63.6	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	62	114,518	50.1	27.0	22.9
Hotels and restaurants	14	106,750	65.9	34.1	.....
Services	36	74,796	39.2	27.0	33.8
Construction	30	332,208	25.1	40.0	34.9
Miscellaneous	7	9,195	78.2	.....	21.8

[1] Does not include national agreements relating to the railroad industry, which cover approximately 1,250,000 employees.

Types of Differentials

Two major types of differentials were found in the agreements analyzed. The most common, applicable to 61.0 percent of the workers under differential provisions, required a higher premium for the third than for the second shift.[3] (See table 2.) A variation of this type, confined mostly to the textile industry and covering only 2.5 percent of the workers, specified a premium for the third shift but not for the second. The second major type, involving 36.5 percent of the workers provided the same differential for all night work. Illustrative clauses defined night work as "other than the regular day shift"; "work performed between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m."; or "on the second and third shifts."

Graduated differentials were predominant in primary metal industries, fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, petroleum refining, and mining. Nongraduated premiums were most common in rubber, machinery, food and kindred products.

Shift premiums were predominantly monetary differentials, but sometimes took the form of time differentials or combined wage-rate and time differentials. Monetary differentials only, applicable to 92 percent of the workers under shift-premium provisions, were usually expressed in terms of cents per hour or a percentage of the regular rate, and less frequently as a specified amount for each shift or each week.

Time differential clauses appeared in agreements covering about 4 percent of the workers—most of them in the construction industry—for example:

> When two or more shifts are required, the first shall work between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. for the first 5 days of the week and shall receive the regular rate of wages. The second and third shifts shall work 7 hours and receive 8 hours' pay at the regular rate of wages.

Agreements affecting another 4 percent of the workers, mostly in the aircraft and printing industries, provided combined wage-rate and time differentials, i. e., employees worked fewer hours than day workers and also received a monetary premium, as in the following example:

> *First or regular daylight shift:* An eight and a half (8½) hour period less 30 minutes for meals on the employee's time. Pay for a full shift period shall be a

[3] For purposes of classification in this report, the first shift was considered the regular day shift, while the second and third were considered evening and night shifts.

TABLE 2.—*Types of shift differentials in collective agreements*

Type of differential	Agreements		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	743	100.0	3,913,540	100.0
General night differential	313	42.1	1,427,537	36.5
Monetary, only	299	40.2	1,319,515	33.7
Time, only	11	1.5	98,962	2.6
Combined monetary and time	3	.4	9,060	.2
Third shift differential higher than second	400	53.8	2,386,527	61.0
Monetary, only	360	48.4	2,190,649	56.0
Time, only	9	1.2	36,278	.9
Combined monetary and time	31	4.2	159,600	4.1
Third shift only (monetary)	30	4.1	99,476	2.5

TABLE 3.—*Amount of shift differential, by type of payment and number of employees affected* [1]

Type and amount of differential	General night differential		Graduated differentials				Third-shift differential only	
			Second-shift premium		Third-shift premium			
	Number of workers	Percent	Number of workers	Percent	Number of workers	Percent	Number of workers	Percent
Total	1,427,537	100.0	2,386,527	100.0	2,386,527	100.0	99,476	100.0
Monetary differential	1,319,515	92.5	2,190,649	91.8	2,190,649	91.8	99,476	100.0
Cents per hour:								
2 cents	300	(2)	10,175	.4				
3 cents	65,660	4.6	23,026	1.0	5,425	.2		
4 cents	5,385	.4	565,897	23.7	4,750	.2		
5 cents	117,317	8.2	186,831	7.8	21,288	.9	30,206	30.4
6 cents	21,454	1.5	404,182	16.9	521,178	21.6		
7 cents	135,514	9.5	34,908	1.5	58,223	2.4	41,770	42.0
7½ cents	33,075	2.3	23,825	1.0	36,517	1.6		
8 cents	16,156	1.2	19,375	.8	36,965	1.6		
9 cents	27,190	1.8	11,191	.5	383,601	16.1	12,000	12.0
10 cents	57,484	4.0	48,300	2.0	167,846	7.0	10,000	10.1
11–15 cents	22,000	1.6	3,540	.1	78,492	3.4		
Over 15 cents	1,165	.1	1,135	.1	18,100	.8		
Percent of regular rate:								
5 percent	11,868	.8	651,362	27.4	250	(2)	1,000	1.0
7 percent	39,642	2.8	7,860	.3	998	(2)		
7½ percent	7,113	.5	5,200	.2	609,415	25.7		
10 percent	507,551	35.6	8,958	.4	48,559	2.0		
12½ percent	7,000	.5			5,200	.2		
15 percent	8,569	.6			8,958	.4	4,500	4.5
Specified amount per shift or week [3]	152,384	10.7	174,319	7.3	174,319	7.3		
Other [4]	82,688	5.8	10,565	.4	10,565	.4		
Time differential	98,962	6.9	36,278	1.5	36,278	1.5		
Combined money and time differential	9,060	.6	159,600	6.7	159,600	6.7		

[1] Includes all employees in the bargaining units covered by the agreements providing for shift differentials.

[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

[3] The majority of the employees in this category are in the telephone industry, where the amount of the daily or weekly differential is usually graduated according to the weekly wage rate of the employee, and in some agreements, according to the ending time of the shift.

[4] Includes agreements which provided premium pay for night work but did not specify the rate clearly enough to classify. Also includes agreements which established different premium rates for different groups of employees, e. g., incentive and hourly paid employees, rotating- and non-rotating-shift workers, kitchen and dining room employees, etc.

sum equivalent to eight (8) times the regular hourly rate with no premium.

Second shift: An eight (8) hour period less 30 minutes for meals on employee's time. Pay for full second shift period shall be a sum equivalent to eight (8) times the regular hourly rate plus ten (10) percent.

Third shift: A seven and one-half (7½) hour period less 30 minutes for meals on employee's time. Pay for full third shift period shall be a sum equivalent to eight (8) times the regular hourly rate plus fifteen (15) percent.

Amount of Differential

Although the amount of premium pay for night work varied greatly, substantial numbers of the workers affected were concentrated in a relatively few categories (table 3). For example, a 10-percent premium was specified for over one-third of the workers covered by nongraduated differentials, and for one-fifth the premium was within the range of 5 to 7½ cents. Among the agreements which established graduated differentials, the most common second shift premiums were 5 percent, 4 cents, and 6 cents. Altogether, these 3 categories accounted for more than two-thirds of the workers under second-shift differentials. Similarly, for seven-tenths of the workers under graduated plans, the third shift differentials were 6, 9, or 10 cents or 7½ percent.

The most frequent combinations of second and third shift premiums, in terms of number of workers involved, were 4 and 6 cents, 5 and 10 cents, 6 and 9 cents (mostly steel workers), 5 and 7½ percent (mostly in the automobile industry).

Among the time differentials, the most common provisions were 8 hours' pay for 7 or 7½ hours of work.

Split Shifts

A few agreements, covering about 1 percent of the workers, had provisions relating to split shifts, i. e., two or more periods of duty in one day separated by off-duty periods. Most of the workers affected were in the hotel and restaurant industry; a few others were in transportation and trade. Some of these agreements provided for a

wage rate differential over and above the regular rate of pay. Others merely regulated the number of splits permissible and the number of hours over which work may be spread. For example:

> At stations where the spread of hours between schedules necessitates establishment of split shifts, the company may assign station employees to two separate periods of duty with one off-duty period within a spread of 12 hours, where regular assigned hours are 8 hours per day; where less than 8 hours, the two separate periods of duty are to be within a spread of 10 hours.

On the other hand, many agreements prohibit split shifts, in effect, by stipulating that the hours of work shall be continuous and consecutive.

Other Shift Provisions

Workers on night shifts are sometimes given privileges not accorded to other employees. For example, a number of agreements provided paid lunch periods and/or rest periods for night workers. Typical of such clauses is the following: "On each shift other than the regular day shift there will be a 30-minute lunch period and one 15-minute relief period without pay deduction."

Although details concerning the scheduling and assigning of shift work were often not included in the agreements, some contained provisions designed to lessen the inconvenience to workers of abnormal working schedules. Such agreements included provisions that changes in the starting and ending time of shifts be made only by mutual consent of management and union, or that employees so affected receive advance notice of proposed changes. Others specified the number of hours off between shifts and the frequency and continuity of days off or required rotation of shifts.

Choice of shifts in order of seniority was frequently permitted, as in the following example:

> Vacancies which may occur in any operation which is operated on a shift basis shall be filled by employees in accordance with their seniority rating as follows: Should a vacancy occur on the first shift, the worker on the second shift having the highest seniority for that operation who desires to make the transfer shall be assigned to the job; Should a vacancy occur on the second shift, the same procedure shall be followed, and the assignment shall be made from amongst the third-shift workers; The order in cases of shift transfer shall be from the third shift to the second shift to the first shift.

Some of the agreements permitting shift preference authorized management to overrule the shift choices of senior employees if necessary for purposes of training new employees or otherwise maintaining efficiency. A few agreements permitted employees to exchange shifts temporarily for their own convenience after receiving the consent of management.

The Seventy-first Convention of the AFL

KIRK R. PETSHEK*

PREOCCUPATION with politics marked the 1952 convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in New York City in mid-September. International affairs occupied second place, with AFL representatives stationed abroad reporting on their respective sections of the world. The Taft-Hartley Act was discussed at length. Price and wage controls and questions of union structure were some of the other problems brought before the convention.

Political Action

The paramount business of this convention was politics. Meeting during a Presidential election campaign for the first time, the AFL delegates talked about and were addressed on political issues from the welcome address by the temporary convention chairman, Martin Lacey, president of the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council, right up to the endorsement of Governor Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, on the last day. Nevertheless, a great deal of other important union business was carried on.

Among the national figures who spoke were Mutual Security Administrator Averill Harriman; Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin; Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing; Senators Herbert Lehman and Wayne Morse; and the Republican and Democratic Presidential candidates. In his letter to the convention, President Truman reviewed past achievements and urged their continuance. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany dealt with the reasons why, at this time, political action was needed and realistically described the activities which were the responsibility of every labor leader, particularly in the campaign.

A Presidential candidate had never before been endorsed by an AFL convention, and the Executive Council last gave an endorsement (to Senator La Follette) in 1924. A two-hour session of the Executive Council, prior to its submission of an endorsement to the convention, produced a carefully worded document which reviewed both platforms and the views of both candidates and then stated: "It is not our intention or desire to endorse any political party or to enter into partisan politics . . . We have an obligation to inform our members of the facts . . . We emphasize that the affiliated unions . . . and each and every one of their members are free to make their own individual political decisions." The endorsement of the Governor was unanimous, but a few internationals did not vote, reflecting some fear that this might be a break with the traditional nonpartisan policy of the AFL.

Underlying this endorsement, in part, was the AFL's unmitigated opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act. For the delegates, General Eisenhower's promise to change provisions of the act which could be used for "union-busting" and which singled out union leaders for non-Communist oaths did not compensate for his unwillingness to have the act itself repealed, as Governor Stevenson proposed, even though the latter's solution was not simply to return to the Wagner Act. Both Governor Stevenson and Senator Morse endorsed legislation which in emergency disputes would give the President a series of alternative measures to choose from, so that neither party to the dispute could predict in advance whose ultimate benefit the President's action would further—a doubt which would encourage collective bargaining. The AFL's chief counsel and the Executive Council report cited cases where crossing the picket line, demanding additional jobs, etc., were held illegal under this act, while the employer's refusal to bargain on work schedules and discipline, and his questioning employees about union affiliation, were declared legal. The appointment of a special committee was approved to gather factual evi-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

dence about incidents under the law which were felt to be "injustices and inequities," and to prepare "a constructive, fair and equitable legislative proposal" for congressional action.

International Affairs

The other broad topic on which attention was focused was world affairs. The Executive Council's report freely discussed the differences between the AFL and the ICFTU concerning admission of certain unions [1] to that body, and AFL proposals leading to the composition of the differences. The AFL is again fully participating in ICFTU activities. ICFTU General Secretary Oldenbroek addressed the convention and outlined its policies and its determination to oppose all trade-union organizations not democratic and free. Help to "our Tunisian friends" and opposition to the "dictatorship of . . . the Franco regime" were cited as examples. The AFL Executive Council's report endorsed both points. The Committee on International Relations emphasized the need for the formation of North African unions free from the French Communist-controlled unions, and urged the discontinuance of assistance to and negotiations with Spain.

Reports from AFL overseas representatives were not optimistic. In his analysis of the European situation, Irving Brown stated that the subsiding of immediate fear of war had lulled most nations into a false sense of security and removed the feeling of urgency. However, American aid was necessary to maintain both defense and living standards of a divided Europe. Unity of the European economies and expansion of markets as well as removal of tariffs and private restrictive policies were prerequisites for an independent European economy founded on increased productivity. In France, he contended, neither the Communists nor the West could arouse the tired and disillusioned workers, so that trade-unionism has declined generally. West Germany, on the other hand, is again becoming the industrial power house of Europe, but while its unions are directed by non-Communists, these assets have been "somewhat wasted by the failure of American policy to take the ideological initiative and offensive." Totalitarian forces in Italy, both Communist and Fascist, are endangering stability in general as well as in the trade-union movement. He advocated removal of import restrictions in the United States and a longer-run, planned American-aid program based on the realization that along with it "an ideological offensive based on a Point Four Program of Ideas" is needed.

The Communists in Latin America have been relegated to a minority role, Serafino Romualdi reported. However, they have infiltrated the various "neo-Fascist movements . . . sweeping Latin America," hoping to influence them against the United States and free trade-unionism. Thus, in Romualdi's opinion, they covertly support the Peron domination of the Argentine labor movement as well as his attempts at gradual economic and political domination of other Latin American countries through undermining this country's influence there. Romualdi deplored the United States' failure to counteract Peron's propaganda with political action. He insisted that the living standard of the man in the street would have to be improved, partly by American aid seeping down to his level. This, as well as firmness in countering propaganda attacks on the United States is needed, Romualdi said, to restore the full confidence of the people of Latin America. A resolution was adopted urging aid to them counteracting in a positive way "the dangerous trend towards dictatorship."

The dangers of Communism in Asia are equally great, in the opinion of Harry Goldberg, AFL representative in that area. They must be overcome by a twofold program of an improved standard of living (which can refute Communist arguments based on misery) and of military armaments as protection. It was the first part of this program as well as the ideological struggle that was stressed by V. B. Karnik of the Indian Hind Mazdoor Sabha who addressed the convention as one of a number of fraternal delegates; among these were Alfred Roberts of the British Trades Union Congress and Léon Jouhaux, president of the French (CGT–Force Ouvrière).

Economic and Social Problems

Action on a wide variety of economic subjects was taken by the convention. Increasing produc-

[1] The entry of the Italian U. I. L. (Unione Italiana del Lavore) was opposed by the AFL while its C. I. S. L. (Confederazione Italiana dei Sindicati dei Lavoratori) was supported. The admission of the Australian Workers Union (A. W. U.) was urged. The Yugoslav trade-unions entry was objected to until free trade-unions were genuinely established there and imprisoned unionists were freed.

tivity in the United States was described as "the secret of our industrial strength and power." The Council's report contended that wage stabilization had prevented wage increases commensurate with the average "5½ percent per year . . . increase in productivity" of the last few years. Wage increases must reflect "in full the annual rate of productivity gains made in the economy as a whole." Otherwise, said a resolution on the subject, the lack of buying power would stop economic expansion. A WSB regulation on the subject was recommended. Labor's partial responsibility for increased efficiency and production should be recognized by management consulting and cooperating with labor in this field. Research studies of this and related fields were urged, so that a report of the relation between productivity and wages could be prepared.

The convention took a firm stand against subsidized industrial expansion in some southern States by State and local governments at the expense of industry elsewhere. Pointing out the dangers to competition and to employment, a resolution called the practice "private socialism." Inflation, wage and price controls, and the WSB regulations, as well as allocation of critical materials, were discussed. Continuance of controls where necessary, and tightening of price controls seemed desirable to the AFL delegates.

Individual unions successfully introduced resolutions dealing with their particular economic problems: as in past years, the St. Lawrence Seaway was opposed; foreign competition of goods produced with lower wages and under inferior working conditions was condemned, and tariffs or import quotas in these cases were recommended; in particular, tariffs were urged on the importation of stained glass, foreign recordings, and tuna fish. In a different vein, higher wages for Puerto Rican pottery workers were asked so as not to endanger the standards of domestic pottery workers.

In the matter of civil rights, Senator Lehman took a strong stand in addressing the convention. He pointed out that the world judges us by the way we treat minorities. He admonished labor unions as well as other organizations to put their own house in order. The convention came out in favor of FEPC and against the filibuster and Senate Rule 22. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, urged the delegates to consider carefully the location of the next convention city and succeeded in holding up the endorsement of St. Louis until assurances could be obtained that its racial policy was such that no delegates would be embarrassed.

Organizational Matters

The convention was told that the AFL had gained 250,000 members since the last convention, bringing its membership, as measured by per capita taxes, to about 8,500,000. The time of organizers, however, was found to be taken up largely by protecting existing unions rather than by engaging in new organizing drives. This deflection the AFL attributed chiefly to restrictive legislation and raids by other unions. However, organizing was successful in the aluminum industry and atomic energy plants. The International Union of Doll and Toy Workers led by A. H. Esposito, who broke away from the Playthings, Jewelry, and Novelty Workers Union (CIO) with some of its members, was granted a charter. This made the 109th AFL international union.

Two resolutions urged that craft jurisdictions be respected before organizing work is begun, and that federal labor unions turn over craft members to existing national unions. On the other hand, the Metal Trades Department reported a relaxation of its former rules so that it can now appear as a single organization on an NLRB ballot in any plant and can thus negotiate for all workers after the election. The individual workers, however, join the particular metal-trades union under whose jurisdiction their skills fall. This was hailed as showing the flexibility of the AFL structure, consisting of "craft and industrial unions . . . long before the CIO was established." The Building Trades Department reported that its National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes had kept such conflicts from going to the National Labor Relations Board.

President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer Meany, and the 13 vice presidents were unanimously reelected.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

State Labor Legislation in 1952

LEGISLATURES of 14 States and Puerto Rico met in regular session in 1952, and those of 12 States and Puerto Rico enacted laws affecting labor.[1] Georgia, which reconvened its 1951 session, and California, which convened a special session in addition to the regular session, also enacted labor legislation, and the District of Columbia child-labor law was amended. In Pennsylvania, several acts passed by the 1951 legislature received the Governor's signature early in 1952.

Several important enactments in workmen's compensation included general increases in benefits in Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The trend toward extension of occupational-disease coverage was continued. Virginia shifted from schedule coverage to compulsory full coverage; Louisiana covered occupational diseases for the first time, listing six diseases as compensable; and Puerto Rico extended coverage to apply to all employers, rather than to employers of three or more as in the provisions regarding accidental injuries.

In Massachusetts, the minimum-wage law, which applies to men, women, and minors, was amended to provide a statutory minimum of 75 cents an hour for occupations not covered by a minimum-wage order. New Jersey passed an equal-pay law prohibiting wage discrimination because of sex. New Jersey and Virginia made it unlawful to require employees to pay for medical examinations required for employment.

Other significant legislative action included extension of the school term in Kentucky; additional safety legislation for the protection of workers in Massachusetts and New York; and provision in New York for child-care programs for migrant workers, and for study of the migrant labor problem. An order of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission set a 16-year minimum age for all boys working as pin-setters in bowling alleys. Formerly, boys of 15 could be employed at this work on Fridays and Saturdays.

[1] Laws affecting labor were enacted during the regular sessions in Arizona, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia. California and South Carolina Legislatures also met in regular session in 1952.

Workmen's Compensation

General increases in benefits were approved in four States—Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Weekly rates for death and for partial and total disability were increased in these States by amounts ranging from $3 to $5, and aggregate benefits were also raised in three States—Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. For total disability, maximum aggregate benefits were raised from $10,000 to $11,500 in Kentucky, from $12,500 to $20,000 in Pennsylvania, and from $7,800 to $10,000 in Virginia. Two of these States, Michigan and Virginia, as well as Rhode Island, increased burial allowances.

Additional medical benefits were approved in two States and in Puerto Rico. In Louisiana, the maximum amount of medical benefits was raised from $500 to $1,000. In Virginia, the period of medical care which may be ordered by the Industrial Commission was extended. A Puerto Rico law authorized the extension of medical benefits to employers working regularly at manual labor on their farms or in their businesses.

Coverage under workmen's compensation laws in several States was extended to additional workers. These included employees of rural telephone cooperatives in Georgia, employees under control of the State Tuberculosis Sanatoria Commission in Kentucky, and physicians in prisons or municipal hospitals for the insane in New York. Compensation for injury to civil-defense personnel was authorized under State civil-defense acts in Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Mississippi, and under the workmen's com-

pensation law in Rhode Island. An amendment to the New York workmen's compensation law permitted coverage of civil-defense workers by towns where coverage was not provided by the county.

Occupational-disease coverage was adopted in Louisiana and extended in Virginia and Puerto Rico. Employers of one or more in Puerto Rico were made subject to the occupational-disease provisions, rather than employers of three or more as in accidental-injury coverage. Louisiana adopted occupational-disease coverage for the first time, naming six diseases as compensable. In Virginia, schedule coverage was abolished and compulsory full coverage was adopted instead. Of the 54 State, Federal, and Territorial laws, 31 now cover all occupational diseases.[2]

Wage Standards

A Massachusetts amendment raised the statutory minimum wage from 65 to 75 cents an hour for occupations not covered by a minimum-wage order. The amendment made it unlawful for an employer to pay less than the rate set under a minimum-wage order or less than 75 cents an hour in an occupation not covered by an order. It also provided that a wage board may not set rates lower than 65 cents an hour, except for a few specified occupations and for apprentices, learners, and handicapped persons. Another change effected by the amendment provided for issuance of mandatory wage orders only, deleting any reference to directory orders.

The wage-payment and wage-collection law in Massachusetts was also amended, making it unlawful for an employer or any other person to require kick-backs from wages or tips of any employee serving food or beverages.

New Jersey became the thirteenth State to enact an equal-pay law, which prohibits discrimination by employers in the rate or the method of payment of wages to any employee because of sex. Equal-pay laws are now in effect in Alaska and in 12 other States—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington.

Laws relating to garnishment of wages were passed in Georgia, New York, and Virginia. Georgia extended the protection of its law exempting certain wages from garnishment to sharecroppers as well as to persons paid daily, weekly, or monthly. A New York enactment raised to $30 or $25 a week, depending on size of city, the amount of wages exempt from garnishment in cases brought before courts not of record—to equal the exemptions allowed in cases brought before courts of record. A Virginia law raised from $100 to $150 a month the amount of wages exempt from garnishment if the wage earner is a householder or head of a family.

Child Labor and School Attendance

Employment of minors under 18 years of age to deliver wine or liquor was prohibited in Pennsylvania by an amendment to the penal laws of the State. In New York, the minimum age for a licensed practical nurse was reduced from 20 to 19 years. A Kentucky amendment to its child-labor law permits employment of a child between 14 and 16 in nonmanufacturing or nonmechanical establishments during regular school hours, if the school authorities have arranged for him to attend school at other hours. Under the former law, a minimum age of 16 applied during school hours, except in farm and domestic service. Kentucky amended its school law to extend the minimum school term from 7 to 9 months, but it permits the Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve shorter terms than 9 months when necessary to avoid reducing teachers' salaries.

An amendment to the District of Columbia child-labor law reduced the minimum age for theatrical performers from 14 to 7 years of age and made changes in the conditions under which such employment is permitted. For example, it limited performances to 8 a week, and retained the limit of 2 a day, but deleted the former maximum-hours provision of 3 a day and 12 in any week, and 6 days a week.

In Wisconsin, an order of the Industrial Commission setting a 16-year minimum age for boys working as pin-setters in bowling alleys was revised to make the 16-year minimum applicable at all times. Under the previous order, boys of 15

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[2] Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Virginia; Alaska, District of Columbia, and Hawaii; the Federal Civil Employees' Act and the Federal Longshoremen's Act.

could be employed at this work on Fridays and Saturdays.

Industrial Health and Safety

Additions to existing safety laws in Massachusetts and New York provided further protection for workers. The Massachusetts law specified that safety rules shall apply to the self-employed and individual contractors who themselves work at the trade, as well as to employees. The New York Legislature made mandatory the provision of safety belts or nets for aerial performances such as trapeze or tight-rope acts.

In Pennsylvania, a law passed by the 1951 legislature and approved early in 1952 set up a Public Safety Commission to investigate safety problems in all fields, including industrial and mine safety. The commission is composed of various State officials, including the Secretary of Labor and Industry and the Secretary of Mines, and has a paid Director of Public Safety as chairman. It is directed to act as a clearing-house and to make recommendations to existing agencies having to do with safety matters, but it does not supersede the authority of any existing agency.

Industrial Relations

Virginia this year revised in several respects its procedures in the field of industrial relations. The 1947 act which authorized seizure of public utilities by the Governor to prevent interruption of service during industrial disputes was repealed and was replaced by another act. The new act also authorizes seizure, but it eliminates the 5-week strike notice, requires a 30-day notice of intention to seek contract changes, and otherwise revises procedures. One of the changes is a designation of the Department of Labor and Industry as the State agency authorized to mediate and conciliate labor disputes. The law relating to illegal picketing in Virginia was also amended to make it clear that picketing with respect to a strike or lock-out in an industry, rather than "with respect to such business or industry," is illegal for nonemployees.

A Kentucky act makes it unlawful for a national or international labor organization not to have at all times one or more chartered local organizations in the State, if the national or international has a hundred or more members in good standing who live or work in Kentucky.

New York's arbitration law was amended to make written agreements to arbitrate existing labor disputes valid and enforceable, without regard to whether the controversy is one on which legal action could be taken.

Other Important State Legislation

Fair employment practice acts in New York and Rhode Island were amended to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed, or national origin, not only in employment, but also in public places. Such discriminatory practices in public places are made subject to the same procedure that applies to unlawful discriminatory employment practices—investigation by the commission administering the fair employment practice act; efforts to eliminate the practice by conciliation; and, if necessary, issuance of cease-and-desist orders enforceable in the courts. The name of the Rhode Island commission was changed from "State Fair Employment Practices Commission" to "Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination."

Discrimination in employment because of military service was prohibited by an Arizona act. Re-employment rights for persons on military leave were provided in Georgia and New York.

New York made permanent its program of care for children of migrant workers, by deleting the 1952 termination date from the law authorizing the Commissioner of Markets and Agriculture to furnish care for children of seasonal agricultural workers. The legislature also set up a committee to study the problem of agricultural migrant labor.

Two more States, New Jersey and Virginia, this year, made it unlawful for an employer to require an employee or applicant to pay for a medical examination required as a condition of employment. Such laws are now in effect in Alaska and in 17 States—Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

No new laws relaxing labor standards for the defense emergency were passed this year. The New York and Massachusetts acts were both

extended until July 1, 1953. The Massachusetts act authorizes the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to suspend laws regulating the employment of women and minors in cases of emergency or hardship. Under the New York law, the Industrial Commissioner may grant dispensations from legal requirements as to hours and other working conditions to employers engaged in defense work. The act imposes various restrictions and safeguards to protect workers' health and welfare, including a provision that no dispensation may be granted with respect to employment of minors under 16 years of age.

— BEATRICE MCCONNELL
Bureau of Labor Standards

Federal Law to Prevent Major Coal-Mine Disasters, 1952

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM for the prevention of coal-mine disasters has been strengthened administratively by an amendment to the Federal Coal-Mine Inspection and Investigations Act of 1941, approved on July 16, 1952.[1] The new legislation is designed to prevent the causes of major disasters in coal mines and provides for the issuance of mine-closing orders by the U. S. Bureau of Mines under specified conditions.

Under the earlier legislation, the Bureau's responsibility in conducting inspections and investigations of coal mines under a broad program covering health and safety is retained. This program, however, does not require compliance with the Bureau's standards or recommendations.

Minimum standards of safety against major disaster which must be observed by operators are incorporated in the act. Provision for the coordination of Federal and State inspection activities for this purpose is also included. In addition, the new law provides various avenues of appeal from mine-closing orders. Mines employing less than 15 workers and strip mines are not covered in the amendment.

Minimum Safety Standards

The new law is directed solely to the prevention of major coal-mine disasters [2] from explosions, fire, flooding, and man-trip or man-hoist accidents. It contains no provisions for prevention of the various day-to-day accidents which account for the vast majority of coal-mine fatalities.[3]

Federal safety requirements and practices designed to prevent major disasters are specified in the 1952 law. They deal largely with matters of roof support, ventilation, rock-dusting, electrical equipment, fire protection, internal mine transportation of workers, and examination of work areas during each coal-producing shift. In addition, special provisions are prescribed for gassy mines.

Some of the requirements of the new law are more rigid than those of the 1946 Federal safety code for bituminous mines, according to the Secretary of the Interior. This is particularly true for rock-dusting. More rigid requirements were also noted for "ventilation, timbering, fire protection, smoking and using open lights in gassy mines, and other underground operations." On the other hand, he pointed out, "the act also has several exemptions concerning electrical equipment and ventilation which are not conducive to progress in mine safety."

Administration and Coverage

Administration of the new legislation is vested directly in the Director of the Bureau of Mines, although the Secretary of the Interior, under whom the Bureau of Mines functions, is given authority to appoint members of the staff, subject to Federal civil service regulations.

For the first time, power is given the Federal administrative agency to enforce the orders of its representatives. Under the new act, Federal in-

[1] The latter law (Public Law 49, 77th Cong.), with a few changes, became Title I—Advisory Powers Relating to Health and Safety Conditions in Mines, and the former (Public Law 552, 82d Cong.), Title II—Prevention of Major Disasters in Mines, of the newly created Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Other principal sources: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, press release of July 17, 1952; and Congressional reports and hearings, 1951, 1952.

For earlier data, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1941 (p. 1216) and September 1950 (p. 346); also Federal Coal Mine Inspection (Bureau of Mines Information Circular 7625, 1951).

[2] A major disaster is classified by the Bureau of Mines as one in which 5 or more persons are killed. Man-trip refers to transportation of miners underground; man-hoist, to the elevator that conveys them up and down the shafts.

[3] About 90 percent of the fatalities in the coal industry are in the accident category as distinguished from the fatalities which occur in major disasters, according to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives in reporting on the bill (House Report No. 2368, June 1952).

spectors are empowered to order the withdrawal of workers from a coal mine when there is imminent danger of disaster of the type defined by the act, or when designated hazards are not corrected within a reasonable time. Under the 1941 legislation which is still applicable, such agents have the right of entry to mines for the purpose of inspection and investigation relating to health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases. However, they can only issue recommendations in these respects, and compliance on the part of operators is on a voluntary basis.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, Federal officials reported an average of 19 unsafe conditions and practices per mine for the 6,360 mines inspected. Moreover, 49 percent of the inspection reports transmitted during the year indicated serious hazards that were not corrected. Compliance with recommendations during the year was only 27 percent—lowest since the fiscal year 1947.

Coverage. The act applies to underground coal mines in interstate commerce employing 15 or more workers. This provision excludes a large number of small mines which, according to the Interior Secretary, "are greatly in need of safety improvements." About 71 percent of the underground coal mines operated in the United States during the fiscal year 1951 employed less than 25 workers. Strip mines are also exempted from the law's provisions.

For the large group of mines exempted, general Federal inspection may still be made under the terms of the 1941 statute, but compliance with recommendations of Federal inspectors will continue to be on a voluntary basis. Enforcement remains with those States which have laws to cover such violations.

Inspection—Federal and State. Coal mines covered by the new act are to be inspected at least annually by representatives of the Bureau of Mines. If the Federal inspector finds imminent danger that any of the five categories of disaster will occur immediately or before the danger can be eliminated, he must issue an order requiring the operator to withdraw all persons from the danger area except those necessary to eliminate the danger and a few others acting in official or consultative capacity. However, if a violation of the safety provisions of the law is found to be without imminent danger of disaster, reasonable time is given for its correction. At the end of the period, a re-inspection is to be made, and if conditions have not been corrected or do not warrant further extension of time, an order of withdrawal is to be issued.

Joint Federal-State inspection is provided for those States in which the official mine-inspection or safety agency submits a plan of cooperation which meets the approval of the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. For approval, the plan must designate such agency as the sole administrative agency of the State plan; the State must also maintain "an adequate and competent staff of mine inspectors" (who have qualified under the State law), assign them to participate in Federal inspection, and make reports to the Federal agency. Approval of the State plan may be withdrawn if a State fails to comply substantially with any provision of the plan or to cooperate with the Federal agency.

Federal inspections in "cooperating" States may not be made without the participation of a State inspector except in cases of great urgency; otherwise, operators may appeal for a State inspection after a Federal withdrawal order has been issued. Moreover, in case of a disagreement between the Federal and State inspector on a withdrawal case, either of the inspectors or the mine operator may request the United States District Court to appoint a disinterested graduate coal-mining engineer to make a special inspection. The State inspector or the special inspector must concur with the Federal representative before the withdrawal order can be issued.

Penalties and Appeals. A mine operator who willfully disregards a Federal order to withdraw workers from a dangerous area, or an operator's agent who sends workers into such an area in violation of the act's provisions, as well as the person who enters such area, is subject to a fine up to $2,000. The law also provides that a mine owner or his representative who refuses access to authorized inspectors (Federal, State, or court-appointed under a State plan) is liable to a fine up to $500.

Numerous avenues of appeal from the orders of Federal coal-mine inspectors are provided by the 1952 law. A permanent Federal Coal Mine

Safety Board of Review is created, with principal headquarters in Washington, D. C. The board is to be tripartite in composition, with members appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.[4] Members are to serve for a term of 3 years (except initially for 1, 2, and 3 years, respectively). The Board is authorized to assemble a staff, hold appeals hearings, and make determinations; it also has subpena power. The staff, except for the secretary and legal counsel, is to be under Federal civil service.

In States having an approved State plan of inspection, operators may appeal directly to the Board of Review; in other States, appeal is either to the Board or to the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and thereafter, if necessary, to the Board.

Appeals from final orders of the Board may be made to the United States Court of Appeals by either the mine operator or the Director. The court's decision is final, subject only to review by the United States Supreme Court.

[4] The President, on August 21, 1952, appointed the following members of the Board: Alex U. Miller, retired official of the Bureau of Mines, chairman; Charles R. Ferguson, acting safety director of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.); and Joseph G. Solari, assistant general manager of the Peabody Coal Co. of Chicago, Ill.

Employment Outlook in the Electrical Equipment Industry

EMPLOYMENT in the industrial electric-equipment industry totaled 266,300 in June 1952, a gain of nearly 45,000 since the start of Korean fighting, but it was 14 percent below the all-time peak reached in November 1943. During the first half of 1952, average employment was at the highest level for any corresponding period in the last 7 years, even though the number of workers declined between March and June. This downward movement is expected to be reversed during the remainder of this year, and employment should resume its gradual upward climb in 1953 in response to the increasing demand for industrial electrical equipment vitally needed in the mobilization program.

Nature of the Industry

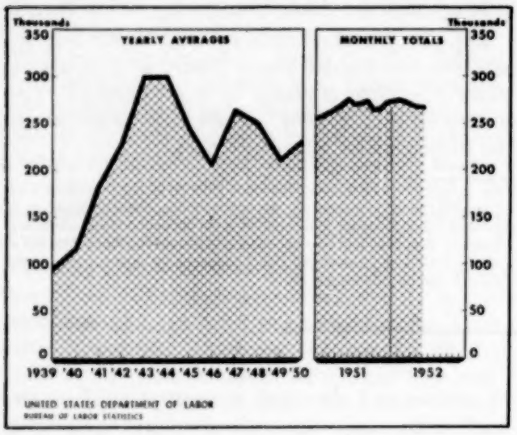
The generation, control, and utilization of electrical energy require many kinds of equipment varying in size, function, and construction and ranging from push buttons to huge turbo-generators. The products manufactured by this industry account for about a third of the total value of all electrical machinery and equipment. Chief among its products are electric motors and generators, switchgear and electrical industrial controls, and power and distribution transformers needed to furnish the driving power for the Nation's industries. In addition, the industry supplies a large military demand for special types of motors and electrical equipment used in aircraft, tanks, and other types of combat equipment. The industry also produces a variety of other electrical products. Included among these are wiring devices and supplies, electric-welding apparatus, carbon and graphite products, instruments for measuring and indicating electrical characteristics, and electric-furnace heating units.

Employment in the industry is concentrated in large plants. According to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, 128 of the industry's more than 1,500 establishments employed over 500 workers each, and together accounted for over 70 percent of total employment. Some 1,160 establishments each had less than 100 workers, but represented only 9 percent of the total number of employees. The larger plants are engaged in the production of motors and generators, transformers, and switchgear. Smaller plants manufacture electrical welding apparatus, industrial electric-heating units, capacitors, and related electrical equipment for industrial uses.

The industry is located principally in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Great Lakes regions. About half of its workers are employed in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Other States which rank high are Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Among important industrial centers with large concentrations of workers are Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Milwaukee, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Schenectady.

As in the manufacture of other machinery, assembling, machining, and inspection are basic

Employment Trend in the Electrical Equipment Industry



processes in the production of electrical generating, distribution, and related equipment. In addition, some operations, including wiring, and coil and armature winding are peculiar to the manufacture of electrical equipment. The industry also employs significant numbers of highly skilled workers such as tool and die makers, millwrights, and maintenance electricians. Nearly one-third of the industry's labor force are women who, in addition to office jobs, are employed in such plant occupations as assemblers, inspectors, testers, solderers, winders, wirers, and machine-tool operators.

Trends in Employment and Production

The industry has had a substantial growth since 1939, despite fluctuations. In 1952, almost three times as many workers were on the industry's payrolls as there were in 1939 (see chart). Employment and production expanded sharply just prior to and during World War II. At the peak of wartime production in 1943, the industry's dollar value of shipments was about five times the 1939 level, although higher prices undoubtedly contributed to some degree to this increase. The number of production workers jumped from an average of 106,600 in November 1939 to an all-time high of nearly 310,000 in November 1943.

The employment trend during 1944 was characterized by a gradual decline from peak levels. But with large cutbacks in production following the termination of hostilities with Japan in August 1945, employment fell off markedly and, by the beginning of 1946, the number of production workers had dropped to 192,000. The industry converted quickly to civilian production, and employment grew rapidly following the settlement of a major strike in the spring of 1946. Employment increased by about one-third between May and December 1946, reaching a level of nearly 260,000 production workers at the end of the year, and remained at about this level throughout 1947.

Employment fell steadily during 1948 and in the first half of 1949 after the huge backlog of peacetime orders for electrical equipment had been largely satisfied. Between January 1948 and July 1949 more than 65,000 workers were dropped from the industry's payrolls. A pick-up in general business conditions at the end of 1949 resulted in the reversal of the downward trend; employment increased gradually during the first half of 1950.

With the advent of the Korean conflict, demand for most types of electrical generating and related products rose sharply. Increases in the volume of defense orders and in outlays for electric-power and industrial facilities pushed up the industry's output during 1951 to the highest levels since World War II. Production-worker employment totaled 275,000 in June 1951 and was at the highest level reached in the 6 full postwar years. However, as demand for electric motors and related equipment for household appliances and other consumer products fell, employment dropped off somewhat in the later months of 1951. It briefly resumed its upward climb in the first quarter of 1952. The total of 274,600 workers in February was only slightly under the mid-1951 peak. In the second quarter, however, employment fell off by about 8,000 workers. Although the demand for heavy electrical equipment used in power generation remained at high levels, it was not sufficient to offset declining output of electrical equipment used in consumer products during the spring and summer of 1952. The industry also felt the effects of the stretch-out in military program goals which was announced in early 1952 and resulted in some cutbacks in defense orders. Despite some curtailment of production, total employment in the industry for the first 6 months of 1952 was comparatively high; production-worker employment

averaged about 271,000, more than 6,000 above the average for the same period in 1951 and the highest for any comparable period since 1945.

Earnings and Hours

Earnings of workers in the industry have risen considerably over the past 2 years (see table). Average weekly earnings of production workers in June 1952 were $74.67, about 21 percent higher than at the start of Korean fighting. The increase in weekly earnings indicate not only a rise in the hourly rate of pay but also a lengthening of the workweek. Hourly pay averaged $1.52 in June 1950 compared with $1.79 in June 1952, while the workweek rose from 40.7 to 41.6 hours. During the same period, by way of comparison, earnings of workers employed in all durable-goods industries increased from an average of $1.52 for a workweek of 41.3 hours to $1.75 for 41.2 hours.

Average hours and gross earnings of production workers in the electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial-apparatus industry and in all durable-goods industries, 1947–52

Year and month	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings	
	Durable goods	Electrical generating equipment	Durable goods	Electrical generating equipment	Durable goods	Electrical generating equipment
1947: Average	$52.46	$53.92	40.6	40.6	$1.292	$1.328
1948: Average	57.11	58.34	40.5	40.4	1.410	1.444
1949: Average	58.03	59.61	39.5	39.5	1.469	1.509
1950: Average	63.32	63.75	41.2	41.1	1.537	1.551
1951: Average	69.97	71.53	41.7	42.1	1.678	1.699
1951: January	67.65	68.38	41.5	41.9	1.630	1.632
February	68.18	68.72	41.6	41.7	1.639	1.648
March	69.30	70.18	41.9	42.1	1.654	1.667
April	69.68	70.06	42.0	42.0	1.659	1.668
May	69.60	71.57	41.8	42.4	1.665	1.688
June	70.27	71.91	41.8	42.4	1.681	1.696
July	68.79	70.87	40.9	41.3	1.682	1.716
August	69.55	72.11	41.3	42.0	1.684	1.717
September	71.01	73.01	41.6	42.3	1.707	1.726
October	71.10	73.26	41.7	42.3	1.705	1.732
November	71.05	73.78	41.5	42.4	1.712	1.740
December	72.71	74.81	42.2	42.7	1.723	1.752
1952: January	72.15	75.19	41.8	42.7	1.726	1.761
February	72.18	75.06	41.7	42.5	1.731	1.766
March	72.81	76.37	41.7	42.5	1.746	1.797
April	71.07	75.11	40.8	41.8	1.742	1.797
May	71.76	73.64	41.1	41.3	1.746	1.783
June	71.98	74.67	41.2	41.6	1.747	1.795

Employment Outlook

A gradual increase in employment over the next 2 years is in prospect as a result of expected rising demand for most of the industry's products. However, indications are that the all-time employment peak attained during World War II will not be reached during this period. These prospects are governed to a considerable extent by the expected large-scale expansion of the Nation's electrical generating capacity during the next 3 years.

The Defense Production Administration has established a program to raise the Nation's electric-generating capacity to a total of 104 million kilowatts by the end of 1954, an increase of 29 million kilowatts over the capacity reached at the close of 1951. The goals call for successive expansions of 7 million kilowatts in 1952, 10 million in 1953, and 12 million in 1954. Each of these planned annual additions, if fulfilled, will equal or exceed the record high of 7 million kilowatts actually added to the total capacity in 1951. The 3-year expansion program will almost match total generating capacity installed by the Nation's utility systems during the preceding 9-year period from the close of 1942 to the end of 1951. When it is completed, the power capacity of the country will be more than two and a half times as large as it was in 1939.

Despite increasingly higher annual additions in the past several years, generating capacity was barely sufficient to take care of the normal growth in the use of electricity, to which have been added the extra power demands of the industrial mobilization program. In addition, electric utilities have also been called on to provide generating capacity to meet the power requirements of a greatly expanding atomic energy program.

The expected record expansion of new generating capacity will require large additions to the Nation's transmission and distribution facilities. According to estimates prepared by Electrical World, electric-utility systems expect to invest about $1.4 billion in construction of new transmission and distribution facilities in 1952. This investment will surpass the record outlay in 1951 by 11 percent. Indications are that a very high rate of expenditures will continue in 1953.

While electric-power utilities furnish the bulk of demand for generating equipment, switchgear, transformers, and related apparatus, another important market for these products is the many plants which generate their own power. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the total electric power in the Nation is produced by industrial establishments for their own use. With anticipated high levels of expenditures for new plants and equipment in the country during 1952 and 1953,

industrial establishments are expected to purchase large quantities of electric-power equipment.

The demand prospects for other products made by the industry are mixed. Output of electric motors, other than those used in electric-power generation is expected to rise over its present levels during the next 2 years. Despite the stretch-out of defense production goals which will result in some readjustments in production schedules, military purchases of special motors and motor-generator sets should remain at fairly high levels. Demand for fractional horsepower motors, used principally in electrical appliances and other related consumer goods which has been at a low level during the first half of 1952, should pick up in the latter half and in 1953. The high volume of new orders for electric-locomotive motors and related equipment, which has been sustained over the past few years, has been easing off somewhat in recent months: a decline in production in this segment of the industry is expected by the end of 1952.

Demand for wiring devices is affected by divergent factors. Output of pole-line hardware and electrical conduits, which is tied closely to power transmission, will continue to rise. However, other wiring devices such as electrical outlets, switches, receptacles, and adapters used mainly in residential and commercial-type buildings will probably decline. While it is anticipated that home building in 1952 will be at about the 1951 level, the volume of commercial building will probably be well below that of 1951. No significant change in the level of demand is anticipated for measuring instruments, capacitors, rectifiers, and other electrical industrial apparatus.

In summary, the industrial electrical-equipment industry is expected to increase its work force during the remainder of 1952 and in 1953, in order to meet the steadily increasing production goals of military and industrial mobilization. This will be true even after allowing for possible changes in output per man-hour and the length of the workweek.

—ARTHUR ROSENBERG
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Work Injuries in the United States, 1951

INJURY RATES in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries increased slightly in 1951 over 1949 and 1950, but remained low compared with most other years.[1] The average injury-frequency rate for manufacturing increased from 14.7 injuries per million man-hours in 1950 to 15.5 in 1951. The 1951 average, however, was well below those reported for the years 1941 to 1948 and only 7 percent above the record low of 14.5 in 1949. Many nonmanufacturing industries also reported higher injury-frequency rates in 1951 than in 1950.

The severity of work injuries showed little change. Manufacturing showed a slight decrease in the severity average,[2] but this was offset by the increase in frequency rate, resulting in a fractional increase in the severity rate. In nonmanufacturing industries, there were about as many increases as decreases in injury severity averages and in severity rates.

[1] The detailed tables upon which this article is based will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.

[2] The severity average is the average number of days lost per case, including actual time lost because of temporary-total disabilities and the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments. For other definitions, see footnote 2 to table (p. 514).

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing. The 5-percent increase in the average injury-frequency rate for manufacturing brought the 1951 rate above that for either of the previous 2 years and also above the low rates reported for the 3 prewar years 1938, 1939, and 1940, but it was well below that for any other year on record. (See chart 1.)

Monthly injury-frequency rates for manufacturing showed a downward trend during the last 5 months of 1951, resulting in a much more favorable safety record at the end of the year than the annual average would indicate. The monthly averages were above both 1949 and 1950 for the first 8 months of 1951, the peak being reached in July. However, a downward trend, beginning in August, brought the rates for the last 4 months below those for 1950, but they were still slightly

above the record lows of 1949. The adjusted rate for December 1951 was 12.9, compared with 13.8 in 1950 and 12.4 in 1949. Preliminary rates for the first 6 months of 1952 indicate new record lows for the current year.

Seven of the 21 major manufacturing groups showed increases of one or more frequency-rate points between 1950 and 1951, and 8 others showed minor increases; 6 reported decreases, but of less than one full point. The lumber and wood products group had the largest increase in average injury-frequency rate—from 49.8 in 1950 to 52.8 in 1951. Increases of one or more frequency-rate points were recorded by 6 of the 9 individual industries in this group; only 2 showed decreases and 1 reported little change. The primary metals group, leather and leather products, and food showed significant increases as did also the machinery, stone, clay, and glass, and furniture groups.

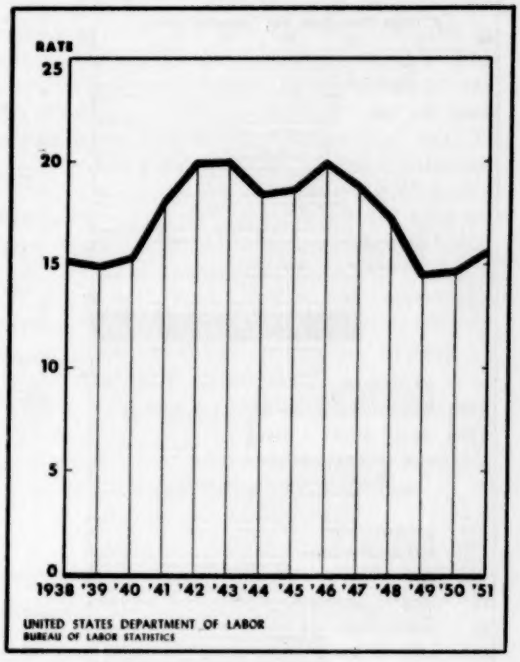
Of the 159 individual industries for which comparable data were available, 67 (or 42 percent) showed increases of one frequency-rate point or more between 1950 and 1951, only 19 industries reported significant decreases, and 73 recorded little change. Increases for the following 11 industries amounted to more than 5 points.

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1950	*1951*
Primary metal industries, no elsewhere classified	23.4	34.8
Veneer mills	34.6	42.3
Steel foundries	25.0	31.5
Wood office furniture	22.2	28.6
Wines	19.8	26.1
Bottled soft drinks	26.7	32.9
Beet sugar	34.2	40.2
Cut-stone and stone products	34.3	40.1
Miscellaneous wood products	27.5	33.2
Steel springs	17.8	23.3
Morticians' goods	20.9	26.2

Only one industry—the small beehive coke industry—showed a decrease of as much as 5 frequency-rate points. The decrease from 50.3 injuries per million man-hours in 1950 to 38.8 in 1951, however, merely represented a return to normal levels following a very marked increase in 1950 from a rate of 36.4 in 1949.

Logging again topped the list as the most hazardous industry, with a frequency rate of 98.9. Sawmills operating without planing mills had a rate of 60.2; independent planing mills and integrated saw and planing mills each reported a rate of 48.1; and veneer mills had a rate of 42.3. The rate for beet sugar refining was 40.2, cut-stone and stone products—40.1, structural clay products—39.8, boat building and repairing—39.2, beehive coke ovens—38.8, wooden containers—38.4, and gray-iron and malleable foundries—38.3.

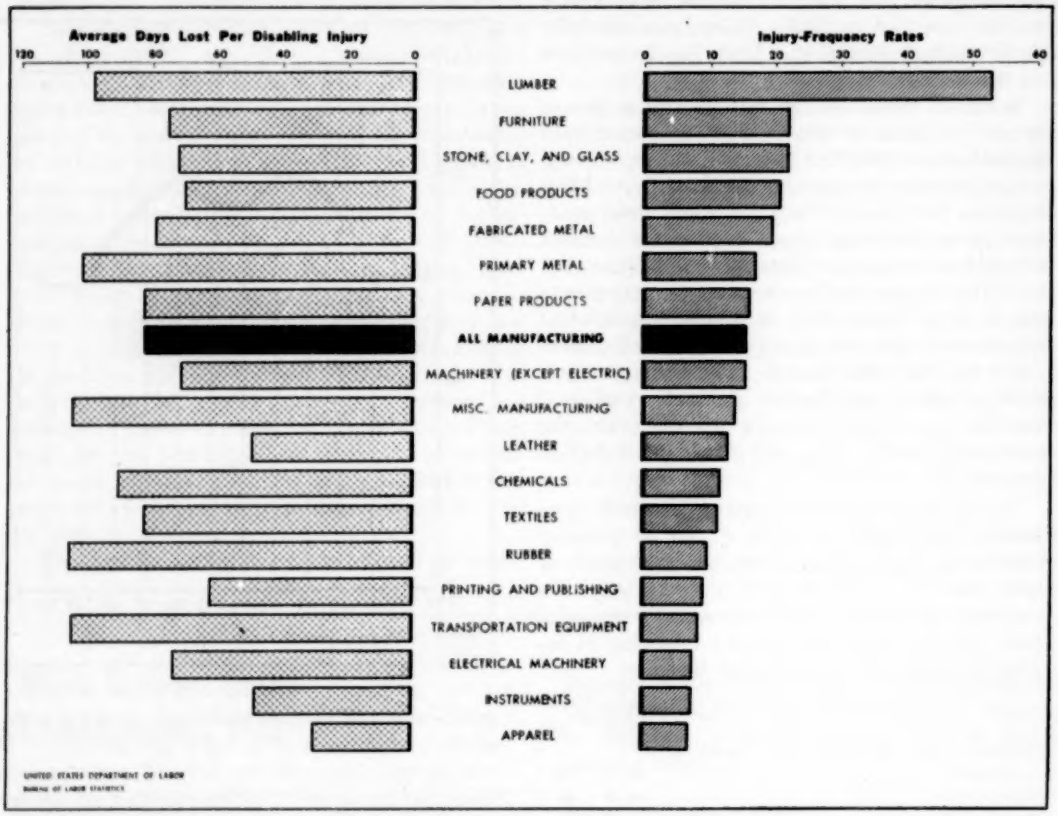
Chart 1. Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1938–51



At the other extreme were a number of industries with rates of less than 5 injuries per million man-hours. These industries ranked in about the same order as in previous years, as the following figures show.

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1950	*1951*
Synthetic fibers	2.1	1.7
Synthetic rubber	3.4	2.3
Explosives	3.8	3.4
Radio tubes	3.9	4.1
Electric lamps	4.0	4.1
Miscellaneous communication equipment	5.1	4.2
Aircraft	4.0	4.5
Ophthalmic goods	4.8	4.7
Women's and children's clothing	4.9	4.9
Rubber footwear	5.3	4.9

Chart 2. Injury-Frequency Rates and Severity Averages, Major Manufacturing Groups, 1951



Nonmanufacturing. Among the 52 individual nonmanufacturing industries (exclusive of mining) for which comparable data were available, 20 reported significant increases in injury-frequency rates between 1950 and 1951. Only 8 recorded decreases, and 24 showed changes of less than one frequency-rate point.

The average rate for the construction group decreased from 41.0 injuries per million man-hours in 1950 to 39.3 in 1951. General building contractors reduced their frequency rate from 45.4 to 39.6. For highway and street construction, however, the rate increased from 44.8 to 50.8. Among the smaller, special-trades industries, structural-steel erection showed a decrease from 58.9 in 1950 to 48.2 in 1951, and plastering and lathing, from 44.8 to 38.2.

City fire departments reduced their injury-frequency rate from 35.5 to 30.4 but the rate for police departments increased from 32.4 to 36.5

The average rate for the transportation,[3] trade, and business service groups and for waterworks and educational services increased slightly, and that for communications and personal services showed little change between 1950 and 1951. Heat, light, and power industry, however, recorded a slight decrease.

Among individual nonmanufacturing industries for which data were available, most of the highest injury rates in 1951 were in the construction and transportation groups, as can be seen from the following list:

[3] A number of important transportation industries are not covered by the Bureau's injury-rate surveys; therefore, the average for the group does not represent all types of transportation.

	Injury-frequency rate
Stevedoring	76.5
Highway and street construction	50.8
Structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work	48.2
Roofing and sheet-metal work	43.7
Heavy construction, except highway and street	42.3
Masonry, stone setting, and other stonework	40.7
General building contractors	39.6
Miscellaneous special-trade contractors	39.0
Trucking and hauling	38.5
Plastering and lathing	38.2
Warehousing and storage	37.4
Police departments	36.5

Low injury-frequency rates among nonmanufacturing industries in 1951 were recorded by the telephone industry—1.8, insurance—2.0, banks and other financial agencies—2.8, radio broadcasting and television—4.1, retail apparel and accessories—4.1, medical and other professional services—4.3, and dry cleaning—4.6.

Injury Severity

Manufacturing. There was little change in the average severity of injuries in manufacturing between 1950 and 1951. The average days lost or charged per case decreased slightly from 84 in 1950 to 82 in 1951. The average days of disability for each temporary case increased slightly, from 16 to 17 days per case, and the average time charge for permanent-partial disabilities remained virtually unchanged at 893 days per case. The slight decrease in the average days for all cases resulted from a decrease of about 7 percent in the proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities.[4] The increase in injury-frequency rate offset the slight decrease in average days lost per case; this resulted in a slight increase in the severity rate for manufacturing, from 1.2 in 1950 to 1.3 in 1951.

Average days lost or charged per case varied widely not only among individual manufacturing industries, but also from year to year for the same industry. These variations, in large part, reflected changes in the number or proportion of deaths and permanent disabilities. In the aircraft manufacturing industry, the average days lost per case decreased from 280 in 1950 to 148 in 1951; this was a result of a decrease in the proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities from 2.6 to 1.3 percent, and of permanent-partial disabilities from 10.7 to 6.1 percent. Likewise, in the organic chemical industry, the number of days per case dropped from 193 in 1950 to 119 in 1951, resulting from corresponding decreases in the proportion of fatalities and permanent disabilities. The average days lost per case in the plywood industry almost doubled, from 77 in 1950 to 148 in 1951; the proportion of fatalities decreased slightly, but the permanent-partial disabilities increased from 2.9 to 8.5 percent. These relationships are to be expected, since each fatality and permanent-total disability carries a time charge of 6,000 man-days, and the average charge for permanent-partial impairments was 893 for 1951, compared with an average of only 17 days for temporary disabilities.

High severity rates in 1951 were more commonly associated with high frequency rates than with long duration of cases, as is shown by the following figures for the high severity-rate industries:

	Severity rate	Frequency rate	Average days lost per case
Logging	10.3	98.9	103
Sawmills	5.7	60.2	95
Saw and planing mills, integrated	5.0	48.1	105
Plywood mills	4.3	31.2	148
Planing mills	4.2	48.1	85
Beet sugar	3.6	40.2	89
Malt and malt liquors	3.4	24.5	136
Millwork and structural wood products	3.1	28.0	112
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	3.1	27.8	95
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	3.1	20.2	140

Although the average days lost per case for each of the above industries was greater than the average for all manufacturing, only three could be considered high. In contrast, the frequency rates for all except one of these industries were more than 50 percent above the 15.5 average for all manufacturing.

The two industries with the highest severity averages, on the other hand, reported low frequency rates and about average severity rates. Injuries to workers in blast furnaces and steel mills averaged 190 days per case, but the injury-frequency rate was only 6.4; the severity rate was 1.4. In petroleum refining, 165 days were lost per case; the frequency rate was 7.4, and the severity rate, 1.2. The pumps and compressors industry

[4] Fatalities and permanent-total disabilities accounted for 0.383 percent of all cases reported in 1950, but only 0.356 percent in 1951. Because of rounding these figures appear as 0.4 for both years in published tables.

Injury rates, by major industry group, 1951

Industry group	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees reported [1]	Injury rate [2]			Average days lost or charged per case [3]			Percent of disabling injuries [3] resulting in—		
			Frequency		Severity [3]	All cases [4]	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability
			Current year (1951)	Previous year (1950)							
Manufacturing: All industry groups [5]	37,185	9,271,021	15.5	14.7	1.3	82	893	17	0.4	5.0	94.6
Food and kindred products	4,782	582,868	20.7	18.9	1.4	70	909	15	.3	3.9	95.8
Tobacco manufactures	159	42,484	6.6	6.8	.4	55	639	16	.2	4.4	95.4
Textile-mill products	2,510	724,947	11.2	11.0	1.0	82	1,132	18	.2	4.7	95.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	2,249	237,647	6.9	8.6	.2	30	677	11	.1	1.8	98.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3,073	226,885	52.8	49.8	5.3	98	1,118	20	.5	4.2	95.3
Furniture and fixtures	1,451	166,188	22.0	21.0	1.6	75	819	14	.1	7.0	92.9
Paper and allied products	1,584	337,401	16.0	16.1	1.9	82	955	16	.3	4.9	94.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2,934	271,137	9.1	8.2	.6	62	910	16	.2	3.7	96.1
Chemicals and allied products	2,079	434,134	11.5	11.1	1.1	90	1,021	16	.7	2.9	96.4
Rubber products	308	191,991	9.7	10.0	1.2	105	1,008	18	.3	7.1	92.6
Leather and leather products	829	174,990	12.8	10.8	.7	49	815	14	.1	3.6	96.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,598	273,133	21.8	20.5	1.8	72	1,123	15	.4	3.0	96.6
Primary metal industries	1,941	986,287	16.9	14.8	1.8	101	867	19	.7	4.8	94.5
Fabricated metal products	2,736	705,976	19.5	19.0	1.5	79	795	14	.3	5.9	93.8
Machinery (except electrical)	3,946	1,189,145	15.4	13.8	1.2	71	850	15	.2	5.4	94.4
Electrical machinery	1,133	721,704	7.5	7.4	.6	73	676	16	.2	7.2	92.6
Transportation equipment	1,055	1,416,520	8.4	8.3	.7	104	750	20	.5	7.0	92.5
Instruments and related products	455	186,947	7.4	7.7	.5	48	696	13		5.1	94.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,196	164,637	13.8	13.3	1.6	104	1,018	15	.2	7.7	92.1
Ordnance and accessories	39	37,531	6.0	6.2	.6	106	1,070	15		8.6	91.4
Nonmanufacturing:											
Construction	5,594	235,802	39.3	41.0	4.2	104	1,458	15	.8	3.1	96.1
Communication [6]	532	572,539	1.9	2.1	.1	58	1,912	20	.4	.6	99.0
Transportation [7]	2,438	251,146	24.0	21.9	2.2	93	1,598	19	.5	2.9	96.6
Heat, light, and power	567	371,605	13.2	13.8	2.0	148	1,458	17	1.5	2.9	95.6
Waterworks	168	10,912	23.5	21.9	1.4	58	1,160	13	.6	1.0	98.4
Personal services	3,330	138,896	9.9	10.0	.4	45	1,528	15	.2	1.1	98.7
Business services	3,393	198,425	4.4	3.9	.2	50	1,221	15	.2	2.0	97.8
Educational services	294	138,265	8.2	7.9	.6	73	1,622	14	.5	1.9	97.6
Fire departments	223	31,286	30.4	35.5	2.1	70	1,286	14	.9	.4	98.7
Police departments	173	21,400	36.5	32.4	1.6	43	1,820	14	.4	.3	99.3
Trade	13,548	424,450	12.9	12.3	.6	49	1,092	13	.3	1.7	98.0

[1] Data were obtained by mail questionnaires sent to a representative list of employers in each industry. The figures shown are the total number of employees in the reporting establishments. The data reported relate to all classes of employees—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, clerical, professional, sales, service, supervisory, technical personnel, and all others. Self-employed persons, however, were not included.

[2] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of the employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease. The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computations of days lost include standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities. These data were compiled according to the "American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates," approved by the American Standards Association, 1945. Injury rates for all manufacturing, for each manufacturing group and for trade were computed from the rates of individual industries by the application of weights based on estimates of total employment in each industry; rates for other industry groups were based on the unweighted totals of all reports received.

[3] Based on reports (approximately 60 percent of the total sample) which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities.

[4] Each death or permanent-total disability was charged with a time loss of 6,000 days.

[5] Includes data for industries not shown separately.

[6] Includes only telephone, radio, and television.

[7] Does not include interstate railroad, bus, air, water, or pipeline transportation.

reported an average of 153 days per case and an above-average frequency rate of 18.4; the resulting severity rate of 2.8 was relatively high.

Since the severity rate is actually a measure of the total time lost, expressed as a ratio to hours worked, it follows that any increase in the frequency of injuries, with no change in the time lost per case, would be reflected in a comparable change in the severity rate. Or, assuming the frequency rate remaining unchanged, an increase or decrease in the average days lost per case would result in a comparable change in the severity rate. Thus, the severity rate can be thought of as a composite index of the frequency rate and the severity average.

Nonmanufacturing. Among nonmanufacturing industries there was a closer correlation between severity averages and severity rates than in manufacturing. Most industries with high severity averages also reported high injury-frequency rates. The resulting severity rates, consequently, were also high. An average of 245 days was lost or charged per injury in the structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work industry. Of the cases reported, 1.9 percent were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities, each carrying a time-charge of 6,000 man-days, and 6.3 percent were permanent-partial impairments, with an average time-charge of 1,614 days; the temporary cases lost, on the average, 29 days each. The frequency rate for

this industry was 48.2, and the resulting severity rate was 11.8. In the painting, paperhanging, and decorating industry, 194 days were lost per injury, and a moderately high frequency rate (23.5) resulted in a severity rate of 4.6.

In the stevedoring industry, a high injury-frequency rate (76.5) coupled with a high severity average (163) resulted in the highest 1951 severity rate recorded—12.4 days lost for each 1,000 man-hours worked. On the basis of an 8-hour day, this would be equivalent to a loss of 99 hours for each 1,000 worked, or almost 10 percent of the total hours worked in the industry.

Other nonmanufacturing industries with high severity rates in 1951 were highway and street construction, with a severity rate of 8.2, a frequency rate of 50.8, and 162 days lost per case; masonry, stonesetting, and other stonework, 4.8, with a frequency rate of 40.7, and 118 days per case; heavy construction, except highway and street, 4.4, with a frequency rate of 42.3, and 104 days per case; roofing and sheet-metal work, 4.2, with a frequency rate of 43.7, and 96 days lost per case.

The electric light and power industry reported an average of 188 days per case, but a relatively low injury-frequency rate of 11.5 kept the severity rate down to 2.2. In this industry, 2.0 percent of all cases reported were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities.

—Robert S. Barker
Branch of Industrial Hazards

Wages in Liquor Distilleries in April 1952

Liquor distillery workers averaged $1.65 an hour in April 1952, exclusive of overtime and late-shift pay, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.[1] Men averaged $1.78 an hour and women, who comprised about a third of the work force, averaged $1.41. Since January 1950, the base month of wage stabilization, production workers have received general wage increases averaging 23 cents an hour and office workers, 18 cents. A portion of the production-worker increases were secured under union-contract clauses relating to cost-of-living and annual-improvement factors.

Approximately 22,000 workers— of whom about 17,000 were production workers—were employed in the distilled liquor industry when the wage survey was made in April 1952. This number is somewhat below the seasonal employment levels for the past several years. Employment and production in the industry have a history of marked fluctuations. Subsequent to the prohibition era, distilleries produced liquor in excess of demand in order to accumulate distilled spirits for aging. In the years immediately preceding World War II, production generally equaled current needs and employment approximated 10,000. During the war, the industry converted to the production of industrial alcohol. Distillery employment dropped because bottling workers, normally a sizable portion of the work force, were not needed. By 1947, after the industry had returned to manufacturing alcoholic beverages, output reached a new high and employment rose to about 30,000.

In April 1952, the majority of the distilleries contacted were engaged in integrated operations, which include distilling, warehousing, blending, and bottling. These distilleries were located primarily in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Maryland. Rectifying plants primarily blending and bottling liquors distilled by others were found mainly in Pennsylvania and other northeastern States. Almost 90 percent of distillery employees were working in these five States.

Almost all the liquor distilleries surveyed were unionized. The principal union in the industry is the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' Union (AFL); the other important one is the Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers (CIO). Numerous AFL craft unions also participate in collective bargaining in some of the plants.

[1] Data were obtained from establishments employing 21 or more workers and manufacturing alcoholic liquors by distillation and rectification, and in manufacturing cordials and alcoholic cocktails by blending processes, or by mixing liquors and other ingredients. Excluded are establishments primarily bottling purchased liquors or manufacturing industrial alcohol.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all production workers in liquor distilleries by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] United States and selected regions, April 1952*

Average hourly earnings[1] (in cents)	United States[2]			Percent of all workers in—			
	All workers	Men	Women	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes
Under 85	0.2		0.6	3.3			0.2
85 and under 90	.6	(3)	1.6	8.7		0.5	
90 and under 95	.4	(3)	1.1	4.8		.5	
95 and under 100	.2	0.1	.5	4.2	0.2		
100 and under 105	.9	.2	2.3	3.4	3.1	.2	(3)
105 and under 110	3.7	.3	10.2	7.6	14.4	.2	.2
110 and under 115	.6	.4	1.0	2.9	.2	1.0	(3)
115 and under 120	1.4	.6	2.8	16.5	1.0	.7	.7
120 and under 125	1.1	1.3	.8	8.2	1.6	.5	(3)
125 and under 130	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.5	5.0	1.7	.3
130 and under 135	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.5	6.4	.4	.1
135 and under 140	1.8	1.5	2.2	5.0	6.1	.2	.4
140 and under 145	4.6	2.0	9.8	7.1	4.6	6.3	1.1
145 and under 150	3.5	.6	9.1	1.4	1.1	7.1	.4
150 and under 155	14.2	1.7	38.6	4.5	16.8	9.0	20.3
155 and under 160	4.4	1.3	10.3	1.4	4.5	2.8	7.4
160 and under 165	7.6	9.7	3.4	2.5	4.0	11.6	4.9
165 and under 170	5.8	8.2	1.1	1.2	.9	10.5	1.5
170 and under 175	8.9	13.2	.5	1.2	5.1	8.8	13.8
175 and under 180	9.6	14.5		.8	6.2	11.2	11.4
180 and under 185	6.4	9.7	.2	1.2	4.8	7.5	7.0
185 and under 190	4.8	7.1	.2	2.2	3.0	3.8	8.4
190 and under 195	3.2	4.8			4.2	2.2	3.9
195 and under 200	2.6	4.0		.2	1.8	3.1	3.3
200 and under 205	1.2	1.9	(3)		.6	1.7	1.3
205 and under 210	1.1	1.6	.1		.3	1.2	1.6
210 and under 215	.9	1.4		.2	.5	1.1	1.2
215 and under 220	1.3	2.0			2.1	1.1	1.3
220 and under 225	1.0	1.6			.5	1.7	.8
225 and under 230	.6	.9			.1	.6	1.3
230 and under 235	.8	1.2			.4	.8	1.2
235 and under 240	1.1	1.7		.2		1.4	1.8
240 and under 245	.8	1.2				.1	2.5
245 and under 250	.3	.5			.2	.1	.8
250 and under 260	.2	.3				.1	.6
260 and under 270	.1	.1			.2		.1
270 and under 280	.1	.2		.3	.1	(3)	.2
280 and under 290	(3)	(3)				(3)	(3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	16,952	11,197	5,755	645	3,787	7,330	4,745
Average hourly earnings[1]	$1.65	$1.78	$1.41	$1.22	$1.51	$1.69	$1.77

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for regions not shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Wage Structure

Individual earnings for production workers ranged from 75 cents to $2.90 an hour. For the middle 50 percent of the men, earnings ranged from $1.65 to $1.90 and for women, from $1.35 to $1.55 (table 1). Only a 5-cent spread in hourly earnings was found for a majority of the workers in 3 occupational groups: men janitors ($1.60–$1.65), label supply men ($1.75–$1.80), and operators of combinations of distillery equipment ($1.95–$2.00). A 10-cent spread existed for a majority in six other groups: women attendants performing miscellaneous bottling and packing duties on the bottling-line ($1.45–$1.55), women operators of such bottling-line machines as cleaners, fillers, cappers, and labelers ($1.50–$1.60), checkers of bottled liquor ($1.75–$1.85), dryer operators and yeast operators ($1.80–$1.90), and repair coopers ($1.85–$1.95).

For 70 percent of the work force classified in the 23 selected production jobs, average occupational earnings varied from $1.40 an hour for women bottling-line attendants to $2.30 an hour for maintenance pipe fitters (table 2). Job averages within this range varied largely with the type of work performed. Since distilling is primarily a chemical process, the key workers are responsible for the operation of distillery equipment, which is either automatic or batch-process type. In the order of the distilling process, such workers and their average hourly earnings were: millers, $1.81; mash operators, $1.82; yeast operators, $1.80; fermenter operators, $1.76; still operators, $1.86; and dryer operators, $1.79. Operators of combinations of equipment averaged $1.91 an hour. Workers responsible for maintenance of the distillery plants and equipment had the highest job averages. In the bottling departments of distilleries, men earned more than women as bottling-line attendants and bottling-machine operators. The basic processing jobs were done almost exclusively by men; at least 85 percent of the distillery women were engaged in bottling operations.

Among the regions where distilleries are located, the Great Lakes region, which includes Illinois and Indiana, had the highest wage level—$1.77 an hour. Workers in the Border States of Kentucky and Maryland averaged $1.69, also above the national level. The average earnings of $1.51 in the Middle Atlantic States and of $1.22 in New England were influenced by the prevalence of small plants performing nonintegrated operations.

Distilleries employing 500 or more employees on the average paid consistently higher wages than the smaller distilleries. Employees in half of the 23 selected production occupations earned from 5 to 11 percent more in the larger than in the smaller distilleries. It was estimated that in April 1952 distilleries with more than 500 workers comprised a seventh of the 90 establishments in the industry and employed 60 percent of the work force.

Distribution of production workers by minimum entrance rate disclosed that the middle 50 percent of the men were employed by distillers having rates

between $1.50 and $1.70 an hour; for the middle half of the women the range was from $1.05 to $1.50. These wide ranges reflect primarily regional variations in minimum-wage standards. For a majority of the distillery men in New England, the minimum entrance rates were from 90 cents to $1.10 an hour; in the Middle Atlantic States, from $1.05 to $1.65; in the Border States, from $1.50 to $1.65; and in the Great Lakes, from $1.50 to $1.70. For women also, the lowest concentration of minimum entrance rates was reported in New England and the highest in the Great Lakes region. Generally, provisions for automatic increases resulted in minimum job rates for experienced workers at 5 cents an hour above the entrance rates.

Related Wage Practices

About 90 percent of the workers were employed in distilleries with a 40-hour workweek. A few women were regularly scheduled to work less than a 5-day week because of some curtailment in liquor production. About 12 percent of the production workers were reported on late-shift operations in April 1952, with about twice as many on the second shift as on the third. Almost all shift workers received premium pay; the typical differentials were 4 cents an hour on the second shift and 6 cents on the third.

Paid vacations were received by nearly all distillery workers. For the typical production worker, vacations equaled 1 week after 1 year and 2 weeks after 2 years' service; office workers generally received 2 weeks after 1 year. About a fourth of the production and office workers were employed in distilleries which granted a third week of vacation after 10 years' employment. Most distillery workers had from 5 to 12 paid holidays a year; the predominant number for both production and office workers was 7 holidays a year.

Paid sick leave with full-time pay and without a waiting period was granted by distilleries which employed about 12 percent of the industry's production force and 21 percent of the office force. For most of these production workers, the leave amounted to 2 days a year, and for most office workers, 10 days. An additional fourth of the workers received from 5 to 10 days of sick leave after a waiting period of 3 to 7 days or at reduced pay.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] of workers in selected production occupations in liquor distilleries, United States and selected regions, April 1952*

Occupation and sex	United States [2]		Average hourly earnings in—			
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic States	Border States	Great Lakes
Men						
Bottling-line attendants	170	$1.59	$1.05	.....	$1.67	$1.76
Bottling-line mechanics	290	2.15	.....	$2.09	2.14	2.36
Bottling-machine operators	278	1.74	1.27	1.70	1.78	1.82
Checkers	217	1.76	.....	1.69	1.78	1.81
Coopers, repair	121	1.91	.....	.....	1.90	1.91
Dryer operators	112	1.79	.....	.....	1.82	1.74
Electricians, maintenance	115	2.28	.....	2.18	2.26	2.35
Fermenter operators	84	1.76	.....	.....	1.76	1.87
Firemen, stationary boiler	274	1.83	1.40	1.66	1.88	2.12
Grain unloaders	84	1.69	.....	.....	1.67	1.74
Guards	729	1.69	.....	1.61	1.67	1.80
Janitors	493	1.59	1.10	1.51	1.62	1.65
Label supply men	90	1.76	.....	1.83	1.77	1.77
Leak hunters	422	1.73	.....	1.62	1.71	1.83
Maintenance men, general utility	237	1.92	1.54	.....	1.95	1.99
Mash operators (cooker operators)	113	1.82	.....	.....	1.80	1.94
Millers	65	1.81	.....	1.74	1.81	1.90
Operators, combination	231	1.91	.....	.....	1.95	1.97
Pipe fitters, maintenance	143	2.30	.....	2.19	2.28	2.42
Still operators	112	1.86	.....	1.82	1.82	2.03
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1,779	1.63	1.30	1.51	1.65	1.75
Truck drivers	170	1.77	.....	1.74	1.77	1.90
Yeast operators	105	1.80	.....	.....	1.81	1.89
Women						
Bottling-line attendants	4,712	1.40	1.04	1.28	1.47	1.52
Bottling-machine operators	352	1.48	.....	1.43	1.51	1.54
Janitresses	64	1.45	.....	.....	1.53	1.53

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for regions not shown separately.

Christmas or year-end bonuses were paid to a relatively high proportion of the workers. Distillers employing over half of the production and office workers reported such plans.

Insurance benefits, covering life, health, and hospitalization, were provided by almost all the distillers. In most instances, the employers paid all the costs. Over half the distillers who had signed contracts with the AFL Distillery Workers' Union contributed 3 percent of their payrolls for workers covered by the contracts to a union-administered welfare fund. The union plan provided a wide array of accident, sickness, hospitalization, and death benefits. Workers not covered by the union plan were generally provided for under company-administered plans. Pension or retirement plans were reported by employers of 65 percent of the production workers and 72 percent of the office workers.

—JEAN A. WELLS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

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Earnings in Power Laundries in June 1952

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, including commissions, ranged from $57 (Dallas) to $104 (Detroit) for retail routemen in power laundries. Their earnings were at a new high in 24 of the 31 areas in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics studied occupational earnings in the power-laundry industry.[1] The highest average occupational earnings for plant workers were reported in four West Coast areas. Other high-wage areas were Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis–St. Paul, and New York.

Among the plant jobs studied, over two-thirds of the averages showed increases over pay levels recorded in the Bureau's 1951 laundry study [2] for these areas. Out of every 10 averages, 4 increased less than 6 percent and 3 increased between 6 and 26 percent. The largest increases, affecting all or most of the jobs studied, were in Boston, Denver, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis–St. Paul, St. Louis, and San Francisco–Oakland. The remaining three-tenths either had not changed or had decreased; most declines amounted to less than 5 percent.

Women workers predominated in the work force of the industry in each area studied. The ratio of men workers, including routemen, to the total (less office workers) ranged from a seventh in Atlanta to two-fifths in New York. Men constituted a third or more of the nonoffice work force in only Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Portland (Oreg.), and Seattle, and from a fourth to a third of the nonoffice total in 15 other areas.

More than two-fifths of the women plant workers were employed as machine flatwork finishers or machine shirt pressers. The former averaged less than 50 cents an hour in 7 areas, from 50 to 75 cents in 8 areas, from 76 cents to $1 in 13 areas, and more than $1 in 3 West Coast areas. Average hourly earnings of shirt pressers, among the areas studied, exceeded these levels by amounts ranging from 3 to 25 cents.

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included power laundries with 21 or more employees. Approximately 106,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 31 areas studied in June 1952.

[2] See Earnings in Power Laundries, April–June 1951, in Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 (p. 575).

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for workers in selected occupations in power laundries in 31 selected areas, June 1952*

Area	Men			Women					
	Extractor operators	Firemen, stationary boiler	Washers, machine	Clerks, retail receiving	Finishers, flatwork, machine	Identifiers	Markers	Pressers, machine, shirts	Wrappers, bundle
Atlanta	$0.76	$0.82	$0.85	$0.68	$0.40	$0.62	$0.55	$0.57	$0.44
Baltimore	.84	1.22	1.04	.72	.65	.65	.67	.75	.62
Birmingham	.67	.71	.86	.55	.43	.68	.53	.50	.44
Boston	1.07	1.28	1.28	.88	.83	.81	.84	.99	.79
Buffalo	1.09	(2)	1.24	(2)	.79	(2)	.86	.95	.82
Chicago	1.12	1.46	1.39	.94	.82	1.03	.91	1.05	.86
Cincinnati	.87	1.23	1.10	.83	.76	.90	.81	.81	.78
Cleveland	1.02	1.25	1.24	.91	.73	.84	.87	.98	.76
Dallas	.81	(2)	1.03	.82	.48	.62	.74	.63	.56
Denver	1.01	1.09	1.14	.77	.69	.76	.86	.83	.73
Detroit	1.14	1.45	1.38	.95	.86	.92	.91	1.01	.87
Houston	.79	(2)	1.01	.73	.44	.57	.65	.59	.56
Indianapolis	.96	1.14	1.18	.86	.71	.79	.82	.85	.80
Jacksonville	.73	.90	.87	.70	.41	.58	.55	.52	(2)
Kansas City	.94	1.38	1.03	.87	.72	.76	.79	.77	.72
Los Angeles	1.17	(2)	1.35	1.07	.90	1.06	1.07	1.08	.99
Louisville	.94	1.22	1.13	.73	.64	.73	.75	.82	.68
Memphis	.72	(2)	.84	.72	.45	.55	.54	.51	.45
Milwaukee	1.19	(2)	1.41	.95	.88	.93	1.02	.94	.89
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.09	1.32	1.19	.86	.84	.86	.86	.89	.86
Newark-Jersey City	1.01	1.28	1.20	1.10	.84	.89	.96	1.01	.87
New York	1.17	1.41	1.47	.82	.91	1.02	.98	1.06	.98
Philadelphia	.94	1.30	1.20	.88	.71	.75	.84	.86	.76
Pittsburgh	1.03	1.46	1.26	.82	.78	.80	.84	.85	.79
Portland, Oreg.	1.40	(2)	1.52	1.13	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.03
Providence	1.01	1.27	1.22	.80	.76	(2)	.96	1.04	.82
Richmond	.76	.91	.83	.68	.49	.61	.51	.68	.47
St. Louis	.95	.99	1.10	.82	.74	.75	.80	.87	.77
San Francisco-Oakland	1.48	(2)	1.50	1.24	1.05	.120	1.24	1.15	1.22
Seattle	1.46	2.09	1.66	1.25	1.05	(2)	1.16	1.11	1.12
Washington, D. C.	.90	1.04	.98	.87	.80	(2)	.82	.83	.79

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average weekly earnings [1] of routemen in power laundries in 31 selected areas, June 1952*

Area	Weekly earnings of—			
	All routemen	Routemen having scheduled workweeks of—		
		5 days	5½ days	6 days
Atlanta	$69.00	(2)	$70.50	$78.50
Baltimore	74.00	(2)	(2)	77.00
Birmingham	80.50			80.50
Boston	72.00	$72.50	66.50	82.50
Buffalo	82.31	(2)	(2)	85.70
Chicago	101.12		101.25	101.09
Cincinnati	76.88	76.88		
Cleveland	87.18	87.55	71.38	94.14
Dallas	57.00		55.00	59.00
Denver	73.50		(2)	72.50
Detroit	104.31	114.80	93.24	104.84
Houston	76.50			76.50
Indianapolis	88.60		85.31	89.28
Jacksonville	66.00	(2)	(2)	68.00
Kansas City	83.28			83.28
Los Angeles	83.18	84.56	85.79	74.53
Louisville	81.46	86.88	80.97	81.02
Memphis	66.50		71.00	(2)
Milwaukee	102.63		93.12	117.59
Minneapolis–St. Paul	78.70	78.70		
Newark–Jersey City	82.51	83.20	(2)	(2)
New York	87.43	87.16	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia	88.77	88.77		
Pittsburgh	83.68	84.52	(2)	
Portland, Oreg	82.00		82.00	
Providence	68.00	74.50	50.50	
Richmond	77.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis	84.77	95.88	64.94	78.80
San Francisco–Oakland	83.81	83.81		
Seattle	82.00	82.00		
Washington, D. C.	100.00	82.50	(2)	(2)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work; includes commission earnings.
[2] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Related Wage Practices

The predominant workweek for routemen was 5 days in 14 of the areas studied, 5½ days in 5 areas, and 6 days in 12 areas. Work schedules of 40 hours or less a week were maintained by laundries employing three-fourths or more of the plant workers in each of the West Coast areas, in most of the Middle Atlantic areas, and in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit. Workweeks of 45 hours or longer prevailed in most southern areas.

Paid holidays for plant workers were granted by laundries employing a majority of the workers in each area except Chicago and Portland (Oreg.). Three-fourths or more of the workers in 12 areas were in laundries providing 6 or more paid holidays annually; a majority of the workers in the southern areas were in laundries granting 2 to 4 paid holidays.

A 1-week vacation with pay after a year's service was the policy of laundries employing a majority of plant workers in all areas; in 25 areas, three-fourths or more of the workers were covered by such a policy. Two-week vacations after 5 years' service was the policy of laundries employing three-fourths or more of the workers in 16 areas, but southern-area laundries with a like policy employed only from 5 to 15 percent of the area laundry workers.

Insurance and pension plans paid wholly or in part by the employers were provided for relatively few laundry workers. More than half the workers in only 8 areas were in laundries having provisions for health insurance; in only 9 areas, hospitalization; and in only 7 areas, pensions.

—OTTO HOLLBERG
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings in Paint and Varnish Industry, June 1952

PAINT AND VARNISH production workers in the San Francisco Bay area and Detroit had higher average hourly earnings [1] than those in 10 other leading areas, according to findings of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey in June 1952.[2] The lowest average rates for most occupations in the industry were found in Louisville and Pittsburgh. Among the jobs studied, men employed as general maintenance men and technicians had the highest averages in the majority of the 12 areas. At least four-fifths of the production workers in each area were employed in establishments which furnished such supplementary wage benefits as paid holidays, vacations with pay, and insurance or pension plans.

About half of the workers in the industry were concentrated in the 12 areas included in the study. Chicago had approximately a fifth of the workers in the areas studied, and the New York and Newark–New Jersey areas together had about a fourth.

At the time of the study, over 90 percent of the production workers in the industry were men. Incentive systems of wage payment were found

[1] Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] The study covered establishments with 8 or more workers primarily engaged in manufacturing paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, enamels, and shellac. Additional detailed information for each area studied is available upon request.

in 5 of the 12 areas, but less than 5 percent of the production workers in the 12 areas were paid on that basis. In the jobs selected for study, all or a majority of the workers were paid on a time basis. Union agreements were in effect in establishments employing about two-thirds of the industry's production workers in the 12 areas; coverage varied from about a fourth of the workers in Louisville to virtually all workers in both the Detroit and the San Francisco Bay areas.

The San Francisco Bay area had the highest average hourly earnings for four of the seven men's occupations studied and also for the one occupation in which women's earnings were studied. Detroit ranked highest for two and next to the highest for the other five occuptions of men. All the men's occupations studied had average hourly earnings of $1.70 or more in San Francisco and Detroit. In contrast, general maintenance man was the only job category studied in Louisville and Pittsburgh with average hourly earnings of $1.70 or more. Mixers—numerically the most important men's job included—had average hourly earnings ranging from $1.43 in Louisville to $1.87 in San Francisco. Average earnings for technicians ranged from $1.46 an hour in Pittsburgh to $2.12 in Detroit, and general maintenance men's averages ranged from $1.67 in Boston to $2.06 in Chicago. About three-tenths of the technicians and over a fifth of the general maintenance men in the study were earning $2 or more an hour.

Over two-fifths of the women production workers were employed as "labelers and packers"—the only job studied in which women were employed. Average hourly earnings for women in this occupation ranged from $1.02 in Louisville to $1.62 in San Francisco. Men's averages for this job, in the various areas, were from 9 to 36 cents an hour higher.

Comparisons of occupational averages in June 1952 with those of a similar study conducted in March–May 1951 show that rates for comparable jobs generally increased between 5 and 10 percent.

Related Wage Practices

Second and third shifts were in operation in most of the 12 areas, in the paint and varnish industry, but the proportion of workers employed on late shifts was relatively small, exceeding 10 percent in only a few areas. Among plants operating late shifts, the most common differentials paid were 5 and 10 cents for second and third shifts, respectively. A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was in effect for a majority of the production workers in each of the areas covered.

At least 6 paid holidays a year were granted by establishments employing virtually all production workers in this industry. In Boston and New York, about three-fourths of the workers were in plants granting 9 and 11 paid holidays, respectively. The most common provisions in the other areas were for either 6 or 7 days a year.

Insurance and pension plans financed wholly or in part by the employer were common in this industry. At least four-fifths of the production workers in each area were employed in establishments furnishing such benefits. Life insurance was the most usual plan, but a majority of the workers in each of the areas were employed in establishments with health-insurance plans. Retirement-pension plans were provided in establishments employing a third or less of the produc-

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected plant occupations in the paint and varnish industry in 12 areas, June 1952

Sex and occupation	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Los Angeles	Louisville	Newark-Jersey City	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland
Men:												
Labelers and packers	$1.44	$1.56	$1.53	$1.72	$1.50	$1.27	$1.63	$1.40	$1.45	$1.43	$1.49	$1.81
Maintenance men, general utility	1.67	2.06	1.87	1.93	1.73	1.76	1.83	1.71	1.90	1.71	1.83	.....
Mixers	1.46	1.62	1.67	1.75	1.57	1.43	1.65	1.50	1.55	1.56	1.54	1.87
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1.45	1.53	1.52	1.75	1.48	1.32	1.45	1.39	.....	1.39	1.46	1.74
Technicians	1.90	1.90	1.72	2.12	1.96	.....	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.46	1.89	1.91
Tinters	1.66	1.87	1.88	1.92	1.74	1.64	1.84	1.65	1.81	1.55	1.77	2.04
Varnish makers	1.63	1.79	1.91	1.91	1.77	1.61	1.73	1.77	1.66	1.53	1.81	2.06
Women:												
Labelers and packers	1.24	1.28	1.26	1.51	1.17	1.02	1.54	1.25	1.13	1.07	1.27	1.62

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

tion workers in all areas except Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. In those cities, the proportions of workers in plants with retirement plans ranged from three-fifths in Detroit to seven-tenths in Philadelphia.

Paid vacations after a specified minimum waiting period were granted to all production workers in this industry. Vacations were typically 1 week in length after 1 year's employment, but the length was generally graduated to 2 or 3 weeks after varying lengths of service. At least a fourth of the workers in 6 of the 12 areas were employed in establishments granting 2 weeks' vacation after 1 year's employment. In Louisville, three-fourths of the workers were employed in such plants.

—A. N. JARRELL

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Defense Mobilizer's Seventh Quarterly Report, 1952

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY is expanding at a record rate and much has been accomplished in enlarging the Nation's industrial base, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization noted in his quarterly report [1] to the President. New resources will bring new opportunities, according to the Defense Mobilizer, and consideration should be given as to their utilization in 1953. However, the report cautions, "the greater part of the defense mobilization still lies ahead." Manpower requirements have been met and rising employment has reduced labor surpluses in many areas.

Expansion of Industrial Production

Industrial expansion is proceeding at a record pace, the report said. "Expansion projects launched during the past 2 years, including $23 billion in defense projects aided by accelerated tax amortization certificates, are helping to create margins of capacity which will not only enable us to meet current defense requirements and maintain a high level of civilian supply but will also provide additional resources available for use as the Nation may determine."

Of the new plants granted tax benefits, 48 percent, in terms of value, will be completed by the end of 1952; over $16 billion will be completed by mid-1953. An investment of over $27 billion for all types of new plants and equipment is predicted during 1952. Approximately 176 products and materials have specified expansion goals. Two basic expansion goals—for aluminum and electric power—have been increased over previous levels. Steel production capacity has been increased from 100 to 113 million ingot tons, and acceleration in the rate of stockpiling of some critical materials was reported.

Steady maintenance in deliveries of military goods accompanied the expansion of basic industrial capacity, despite the work stoppage in the steel industry. For the July–September 1952 period, total deliveries in all military procurement and construction programs were estimated to be slightly over the $7.7 billion total of the April–June quarter.

Of $129 billion voted by Congress for military procurement and construction since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, $41 billion has been delivered or constructed; $58 billion is now in plant-construction process or on order; and contracts covering most of the remaining $30 billion will be let in the next 9 months.

Manpower Outlook and New Opportunities

With the exception of shortages of engineers, scientists, other professional personnel, and certain categories of farm and skilled industrial workers, the report said, manpower demands of defense mobilization "have been met to date without great strain."

A gradual tightening of the labor market, which has been continuing throughout 1952, was noted

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[1] Seventh Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, October 1, 1952, entitled "New Resources Bring New Opportunities."

in the report. Total nonfarm employment in August 1952 was 55.4 million—a half million above the same period in 1951. Employment recoveries in the textile, apparel, and leather industries were reported. In addition, improved conditions have resulted in a decline in the number of areas classified as having labor surpluses.

"Even though employment in several defense industries will increase," the report noted, the over-all manpower demand will be relatively light. Reserve margins of manpower resources listed in the report included the annual increase in the labor force; increasing productivity of workers; the use of overtime work; and the utilization of women, older workers, and the handicapped.

In 1953, many of the Nation's resources will exceed the requirements of our present security program, according to the report, and consideration should be given to new opportunities. "The task before us is to choose wisely—to apply our new resources where they will do the most good in terms of the national security and a sound well-balanced economy." The Defense Mobilizer listed six general fields which offer special opportunities for applying new resources. These are industrial readiness, military equipment, civil defense, foreign assistance, technological advancement, and strengthening a growing economy.

Wage Chronology No. 1: American Woolen Co.

Supplement No. 1

A WAGE REOPENING under the 1948 contract [1] between the American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union of America (TWU–CIO) occurred in August 1950 at the request of the union. An agreement was reached on October 9, 1950, providing for an hourly wage increase.

At the next contractual reopening date, 6 months later, the parties failed to agree and a 26-day strike ensued. A settlement was reached terminating the strike and providing increases in wages and welfare benefits. It included a cost-of-living escalator clause, a retirement-severance pay plan, a technological-displacement pay plan, and additional employer contribution to increase insurance benefits. Supplemental agreements of May 21, 1951, and August 8, 1951, established the details of technological-displacement pay and new insurance provisions. All of the new provisions were subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

The WSB dealt with the contractual changes in three separate actions. On September 12, 1951, the Board reduced the negotiated wage increase from 12 to 9½ cents and the escalator clause from a 1-cent hourly wage rate change for every 1.14-point change in the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to 1 cent for every 1.18-point change. The approved wage increase was based on the rise in the CPI between August 15, 1950, and February 15, 1951, and the escalator adjustment allowed a 1-percent wage change for approximately a 1-percent change in consumer prices. On October 1, 1951, the technological-displacement pay provision and an adjustment in the down-time provision were approved. Finally, on November 30, 1951, after WSB policy governing welfare benefits had been decided, the remaining provisions negotiated by the parties were allowed.

The agreement, effective March 15, 1952, provided for a wage increase to engineers, firemen, watchmen, and powerhouse crews and for adjustments in eligibility for vacation and holiday pay affecting all employees. It is to remain in effect until March 15, 1954, with provision for a wage reopening after 1 year. The basic chronology covering the period from 1939 to February 1948 is brought up to date by the following additions. Each quarterly review of the cost-of-living allowance is listed.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 1: American Woolen Co., 1939–48, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948, or BLS Serial No. R. 1945.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 9, 1950 (by agreement of same date).	12-cents-an-hour increase	
Mar. 15, 1951 (by agreement of same date).	9½-cents-an-hour increase, equalling 6½ percent.	Agreement as modified by the Wage Stabilization Board order of September 12, 1951. The Board also approved an escalator clause providing quarterly wage-rate adjustments of 1 cent an hour for every 1.18-point change in the CPI over the Feb. 15, 1951, index (old series). Wage rates were not to be reduced below March 15, 1951, levels.
July 1, 1951	1-cent-an-hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Oct. 1, 1951	No change	Quarterly review of cost of living.
Jan. 1, 1952	3-cents-an-hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 1, 1952	1-cent-an-hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
May 26, 1952 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1952).		Wage increase of 3.6 percent was granted to engineers, firemen, watchmen, and power house crews in lieu of Saturday and Sunday overtime pay. Approved by Wage Stabilization Board on June 27, 1952.
July 1, 1952	2-cents-an-hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Oct. 1, 1952	1-cent-an-hour increase	Do.

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level during the period covered.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in incentive earnings, changes in products, and employment practices, the omission of nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the sum of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the same period.

B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 9, 1950	$1.17	All operating units.
Mar. 15, 1951	$1.265	All operating units.

[1] See table A for additional cost-of-living allowances put into effect since March 1951. While not changing these minimum rates, these allowances do affect earnings of employees. As of October 1952, these allowances totaled 6 cents an hour.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work [1]	
Mar. 15, 1952	Changed to: Time and one-half for work on the sixth consecutive day; double time on the seventh consecutive day.	Applied only to engineers, firemen, watchmen and powerhouse crews.
	Holiday Pay	
Mar. 15, 1952		To qualify for pay on a particular holiday, employee must have been employed at least 13 weeks preceding the holiday and worked at least 240 hours in the 13-week period.

[1] In the basic chronology, premium payments for Saturday and for Sunday work were treated in separate sections.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Vacation Pay	
Mar. 15, 1952		Total hours of work (required for eligibility for vacation with pay) during preceding year increased to 1,320. Vacation pay for employees with 1 but less than 3 years of service equaled 40 times the straight-time hourly rate or 2.5 percent of the straight-time earnings during the previous year, whichever was greater. Employees with 3 but less than 5 years of service received 60 times the straight-time rate or 3.75 percent of annual straight-time earnings, whichever was greater. Employees with 5 or more years of service received 80 times the straight-time rate or 5 percent of annual straight-time earnings, whichever was greater. Employees with less than 1,320 hours of work during the year paid the indicated percentages. Approved by Wage Stabilization Board on June 27, 1952.
	Down Time	
Oct. 1, 1951		30-minute periods exempt from down-time pay not to be extended because of overlapping shifts. Approved by Wage Stabilization Board on Oct. 1, 1951.
	Technological Displacement Pay	
Oct. 1, 1951	Employees laid off because of the adoption of new processes or machines paid amount equal to number of years' service multiplied by maximum weekly benefit (including dependency benefit) payable under State Unemployment Compensation Law.	Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on Oct. 1, 1951. Compensation to be made in lump sum or in three installments. Benefits for period of less than 1 year computed proportionately.
	Retirement Separation Pay	
Nov. 30, 1951	One week's pay for each year of service, up to maximum of 20 years, paid to employees voluntarily retiring at age 65 with 15 years or more of service.	Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on Nov. 30, 1951. Employee must have average of 1,000 hours' employment for each year of service. A week's pay defined as: hourly workers, 40 times the hourly rate; piece workers, 40 times the straight-time average hourly earnings during Social Security quarter immediately prior to retirement.
	Health and Welfare Benefits	
Nov. 30, 1951	Increased to: *Daily hospital benefits*, for employees, $9 a day; for dependents, $8 a day. *Special hospital benefits*, up to 15 times the daily hospital benefit for employees and dependents. *Surgical benefits*, up to $225. *Sickness and accident benefits*, 50 percent of average weekly earnings, with minimum of $20 and maximum of $40 a week.	Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on Nov. 30, 1951. Weekly earnings computed by dividing total amount earned during Social Security quarter immediately preceding illness by 13.

Wage Chronology No. 10: Pacific Longshore Industry [1]

Supplement No. 2

PURSUANT to the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement which became effective June 16, 1951, a pension fund, to be financed by employer contributions from July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1961, was agreed to by the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Each employer's contribution was to be determined on a tonnage basis, using a formula establishing the equivalent of 15 cents an hour for hours worked and tons handled during the base period from 1948 through 1951. The amount thus established was to remain unchanged until July 1, 1956, when the parties may negotiate a change in the amount of the assessment. The contract provided that "the contributions required by this agreement or supplement or amendment thereto shall cease July 1, 1961. The plan shall continue in effect until the then-existing Fund has been exhausted." The plan, which will be fully funded at the end of the 10-year period of contributions, should have sufficient reserves to continue the minimum basic payments during the lives of all employees retired by June 30, 1961, if the plan is not extended beyond that date. The fund is administered by six trustees, three designated by the association and three by the union.

The new agreement provided also for an increase in basic hourly rates and for several changes in related wage practices. Amendment of the welfare and insurance plan extended hospital, medical and surgical benefits to the families of employees. Under the new contract, five medical care plans are in effect and cover the various locals under the welfare fund program. The Permanente Health Plan covers the locals in the San Pedro, San Francisco Bay, and Portland-Vancouver areas; the Coos Bay Hospital Association covers locals in North Bend, Bandon, and Reedsport, Oreg.; the Grays Harbor Hospital Association applies to Aberdeen, Wash.; the Seattle Group Health Cooperative covers the men in Seattle while their families are covered under the Insured Plan. The Insured Plan covers all locals in California, Oregon, and Washington that are not under any of the first four plans.

The contract first was negotiated to be effective from June 16, 1951 through June 15, 1953. In accordance with its wage-reopening provision, the 1951 agreement was reopened in May 1952 at the request of the union for a review of wages and employers' contributions to the welfare fund. Increases in basic straight and overtime rates, plus an increase in employers' contributions to the welfare fund, were negotiated and became effective June 16, 1952. The agreement was extended to June 15, 1954, with a reopening June 15, 1953 for a review of wage rates and welfare fund contributions, and for negotiation of penalty cargo rates, skill differentials, and vacations.

The following tables give the details of the changes and new provisions which bring up to date the chronology of collective bargaining in the Pacific longshore industry.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 10: Pacific Longshore Industry, 1934-50, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, or BLS Serial No. R. 1995; Supplement No. 1, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951, or BLS Serial No. R. 2038.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 18, 1951	5 cents an hour increase	
June 16, 1952	13 cents an hour increase	

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Longshore Occupations, General Cargo [1]

Occupation and port	Effective date	
	June 18, 1951	June 16, 1952
Longshoremen: All ports	$1.97	$2.10
Hatch tenders:		
Los Angeles and Long Beach [2]	2.07	2.20
San Francisco	2.07	2.20
Puget Sound area of Washington State [3]	2.07	2.20
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.07	2.20

See footnotes at end of table.

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B—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Longshore Occupations, General Cargo [1]—Continued

Occupation and port	Effective date	
	June 18, 1951	June 16, 1952
Winch drivers:		
Los Angeles and Long Beach	$2.07	$2.20
San Francisco	2.07	2.20
Puget Sound area of Washington State	2.07	2.20
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.07	2.20
Gang bosses:		
San Francisco	2.12	2.25
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.12	2.25
Lift-truck-jitney drivers:		
Los Angeles and Long Beach	2.07	2.20
San Francisco	2.07	2.20
Puget Sound area of Washington State	2.07	2.20
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.07	2.20

[1] Exclusive of premium pay for overtime, night work, and handling penalty cargo. [2] Hatch-tender and gang-boss function performed by same employee.

C—Basic Hourly Rates Paid Longshoremen for Handling General and Penalty Cargoes

Occupation and port	Effective date	
	June 18, 1951	June 16, 1952
General cargo	$1.97	$2.10
Selected penalty cargoes:		
Shoveling jobs [1]	2.17	2.30
Bulk sulfur, soda ash, and crude untreated potash	2.42	2.55
Untreated or offensive bone in bulk	2.77	2.90
Phosphate rock in bulk	2.27	2.40
Specified commodities in lots of 25 tons or more [2]	2.07	2.20
Leaking or damaged cargo, because of faulty containers	2.07	2.20
Creosoted products out of water—		
Boom men	2.27	2.40
Hold men	2.17	2.30
Damaged cargo	2.82	2.95
Explosives	3.94	4.20
Stowing bulk grain, to board men	2.27	2.40
Paper and pulp in packages weighing 300 pounds or more (hold men only)	2.07	2.20

[1] Except on cargoes requiring a higher rate. [2] The list now covers 31 commodities.

D—Hourly Overtime Rates for Longshoremen [1]

Effective date	Rate, general cargo	Application to other classifications
June 18, 1951	$2.955	Overtime differentials for skilled and penalty-cargo rates continued to be 1½ times the respective straight-time differentials.
June 16, 1952	$3.15	Do.

[1] Circumstances under which overtime rates are paid are listed in basic chronology.

E—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Holiday Pay	
June 18, 1951		Added holidays in all ports where not included before: Statewide election day and any other legal holiday proclaimed by State or national authority.

E—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Meal Pay	
June 18, 1951	Added: Employee required for additional work paid for or furnished 1 meal when ordered to go to supper or breakfast.	2 hours' pay guaranteed on return to work.
	Paid Vacations	
June 18, 1951		Added: In case of industrial injury on the job, employee was allowed to include time lost when computing length of service necessary to qualify for vacation. In the large ports, employee was given allowance up to 100 hours when off a full week, and 8 hours a day when off part of a week as a result of injuries. To qualify for this credit employee must average 27 hours a week for the 4-week period prior to injury and for the 8-week period after return to work. In the small ports, employee must average 14 hours a week for the 4 weeks prior to injury and for the 8 weeks after return to work.
	Subsistence Pay	
June 18, 1951	Changed to: $2.50 a day for lodging and $1.50 for each meal.	
	Welfare and Insurance Benefits	
Aug. 1, 1951	Added: *Hospitalization*, $10 a day up to a maximum of 35 days for each disability for family members. *Hospital services*, up to a maximum of $300 for each disability for employees, up to a maximum of $200 for family members.	To apply on combined charges for laboratory and X-ray services, use of operating room and anesthetics, medicines and drugs, etc. Included in this benefit was a maximum of $20 for ambulance service. Did not cover charges for medical, dental, or special nursing care.
June 16, 1952	Changed to: Employer contribution, 7 cents a man-hour.	
	Pension Plan	
July 1, 1951	Pension plan established; financed by employer contributions computed on tonnage basis in amounts equivalent to 15 cents a man-hour. Contributions to begin July 1, 1951, and continue to July 1, 1961. Plan provided minimum of $100 a month, exclusive of Social Security benefits, to employees aged 65. Pension benefits available to employees retiring on or after July 1, 1952.	To be eligible for pension payments an employee must: Be on the Pension List, have reached age 65, have been employed as a longshoreman at least 25 of the preceding 28 years, and in each of the 5 years preceding retirement. Retirement mandatory at 68. To be eligible for Pension List an employee must have been a registered longshoreman June 1, 1951; be 55 years of age on or before that date; and have been employed as longshoreman at least 25 of past 28 years if 65 or older on or before June 1, 1951, 24 of past 27 years if 64 but not yet 65, 23 of past 26 years if 63 but not yet 64, etc., until 15 of past 15 years if 55 but not yet 56. Principal source of earnings throughout years of qualifying employment must have been as longshoreman. Approved by Wage Stabilization Board Mar. 4, 1952.

Wage Chronology No. 30: Anthracite Mining Industry, 1930–51

MINERS EMPLOYED in the Nation's hard coal fields have been represented in their dealings with the operators by the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) for the past 50 years. These employees are engaged in the production of anthracite in a comparatively small geographic area where mines are characterized by marked physical differences. The wage structure of the industry must of necessity take into account these physical characteristics in order to provide relatively uniform earnings. To accomplish this relative uniformity, an extensive system of contract (piece) rates has been constructed. The general wage changes and related practices for the period 1930 to 1951 are reported in this chronology.[1]

Over 95 percent of our domestically produced anthracite is mined in a 500-square-mile area in five counties[2] in northeastern Pennsylvania. Although some 90 companies operate cleaning and preparation plants for the production of commercial sizes of hard coal, 8 of them account for approximately three-fifths of the total output. About 75 percent of the total production is used for space heating (e.g., private dwellings, office buildings, hospitals, and schools). The remainder is used for industrial purposes. Because so much is used as heating fuel, fluctuations in consumption and production bear a direct relation to the weather.

The United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) succeeded a number of other labor organizations[3] and in 1951 represented the majority of the Nation's anthracite miners. Although no formal meetings were held nor was an agreement signed, the union obtained its first wage increase in 1900. The next year, the verbal agreement was extended without a wage change. At the expiration of this agreement, in February 1902, and after continued efforts to negotiate, a vote to suspend work was taken. In the fifth month of this work stoppage, a committee known as the Anthracite Coal Commission was appointed by the President of the United States to study and decide the issues in the case.[4] The award of the Commission provided for a wage increase and, for the first time in the history of the industry, set forth provisions governing hours of work and related conditions. Subsequent agreements between the parties have followed the pattern of this award. The first written agreement negotiated by a committee representing the operators and the United Mine Workers was a 3-year extension of this award and was effective from 1906 to 1909.

The wage structure of the anthracite mining industry is very complex because of the physical composition of the coal veins (whether they are narrow or wide, flat, horizontal or vertical, or a combination of any of these properties). Rates are also determined by the amount of rock encountered in the vein. The evolution of the present wage structure, therefore, has involved a historical variation in methods of compensation among areas, jobs, and for the same job among locations at the mine.

Workers in an anthracite mine are classified as either inside employees or outside employees. Inside workers are further classified as (1) miners and laborers who cut and load coal onto conveyors or into mine cars, and (2) all other employees whose occupations relate to transportation, timbering, pumping, ventilation, and other general underground work.

Licensed or contract miners' rates are complicated to a great degree by the varying physical characteristics, and piece rates are largely determined by these circumstances. Contract miners' rates are generally based on amount of coal (measured by mine cars loaded or yards advanced in the coal vein) supplemented by separate contract rates covering special conditions. In some situations, miners receive hourly rates in addition to

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[1] For the purpose and scope of the wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

[2] The counties are: Luzerne, Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Northumberland and Carbon. The other anthracite-producing counties are: Susquehanna, Sullivan, Dauphin, and Columbia. Dredge coal only is produced in Lancaster, Lebanon, Northampton, and Snyder Counties.

[3] The following is a brief summary of previous organizations: 1849–50—Botes Union at Schuylkill; 1850–61—no organization; 1861–65—American Miners' Association; 1864–76—Workingmen's Benevolent Society; 1873—WBS changed name to Miners' National Association; 1877–88—Knights of Labor organized some miners under name of National Trade Assembly, No. 135; 1883–85—Amalgamated Association of Miners; 1885—AAM succeeded by National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers; 1888—NFMML changed name to National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers; and 1890—National Progressive Union and Knights of Labor (National Trade Assembly, No. 135) joined to form United Mine Workers. Twenty-one districts were organized, one of them being District 1, Anthracite, Pennsylvania.

[4] The operators agreed that the Commission should consist of five men: an officer of the Army or Navy; a mining engineer, not connected with the anthracite or bituminous industry; a Federal judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; a sociologist; and a man who was active in mining and selling coal.

contract (piecework) rates during a payroll period.[5] When a licensed miner works for hourly and daily rates he is classified as either a consideration miner or a company miner.[6] Inside employees, other than contract miners, and all outside employees are paid at hourly, daily, or monthly rates.

Premium payments for all employees except contract miners are computed at one and a half times the basic rate for work in excess of 7 hours a day and on the sixth consecutive day of the week; and double time on the seventh consecutive day. Contract miners working on the sixth consecutive day receive one and a half times their average daily earnings for the pay period computed at contract rates; for the seventh consecutive day, they receive double time. In addition, all employees receive premium pay for work on the second and third shifts. Inside employees receive pay for travel time; outside employees have an amount equivalent to travel-time pay added to their basic rates. Additional payments are made to contract workers on a per diem basis because the daily increases granted in the recent years have not been translated into their contract rates.

Table D of this chronology which was collected and compiled by the industry's Anthracite Operators' Wage Agreement Committee shows earnings for selected mining occupations. Full-time daily and weekly earnings are reported for all workers and include straight-time payments and all premium payments. The data for contract miners represent the full-time average daily earnings at contract rates, based on a full 7-hour day, although the miners frequently work less than 7 hours. Excluded from earnings is the amount representing purchases by contract miners of explosives and other tools and supplies.

Since operators and the union had bargained collectively for many years, the first provisions in this chronology reported for 1930 do not necessarily indicate changes from prior conditions of employment. The 1951 agreement, effective February 1, was an amendment to the June 7, 1946, agreement, which had amendments as of July 10, 1947; July 3, 1948; and March 9, 1950. It could be terminated on 60 days' written notice by either party after March 31, 1952.

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[5] The practice of employing contract miners' laborers is confined primarily to District 1 of the anthracite mining region. From 1920 to and including the agreement of May 20, 1941, the parties operated under a formula which was used to determine the proportionate share of the contract laborer's total earnings to be paid by the contract miner and by the operator. During this period, the custom in the anthracite industry was to negotiate general wage changes on a percentage basis. In applying these increases to the contract laborer's earnings, the miner and the operator each contributed his predetermined share. After the 1941 agreement, wage increases to contract miners and their laborers have been uniformly negotiated or directed in terms of a specified amount per day. The full amounts of such increases have been assumed and paid by the operator. Thus, in 1951, the miner contributed that portion of the laborer's earnings for which he was responsible under the agreement of May 20, 1941, and the operators paid the balance, together with all increases since the agreement. In a few instances, the laborers share in the incentive earnings of the contract miner.

[6] In addition, some areas have a system of "buddy" mining. Under this arrangement, two contract miners work together (instead of a contract miner and a laborer) and share their earnings equally.

A—Changes in Basic Wages and Hours in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51

Effective date	Normal schedule of work			Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for			
		Total	At the site		
Outside Company Workers					
Sept. 1, 1930 (agreement of Aug. 8, 1930).	6	8	8	None	
May 1, 1937 (agreement of May 7, 1936).	5	7	7	14.28 percent increase an hour	Previous 8-hour pay established as new rate for 7-hour day. Employees permitted to work 6 days during any 12 weeks in the contract year selected by the employer. Employees on continuously manned operations and certain others exempt from 7-hour maximum.
May 1, 1941 (agreement of May 20, 1941).	5	7	7	7.5 percent increase an hour	
Oct. 1, 1941 (agreement of May 20, 1941).	5	7	7	2.5 percent increase an hour	
Jan. 9, 1943 (agreement of Jan. 9, 1943).	6	7	7	None	6-day week authorized by supplemental agreement. Weekly earnings increased by added workday paid at premium rates (see overtime provisions).

A—Changes in Basic Wages and Hours in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51—Continued

Effective date	Normal schedule of work			Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for			
		Total	At the site		
***Outside Company Workers*—Continued**					
May 1, 1943	6	7	7	4.6 cents an hour increase: 32.2 cents a day	In accordance with National War Labor Board Directive Order of Oct. 28, 1943. The Order also established a minimum rate of 57 cents an hour for boys and disabled men on outside work.
Nov. 3, 1943 (agreement of Nov. 3, 1943).	6	7¼	7¼	None	Daily earnings increased 37.8 cents by lengthened workday, the added ¼ hour being paid for at premium rates (see overtime provisions).
May 1, 1945 (agreement of May 19, 1945).	6	7¼	7¼	$1.132 a day increase	Flat amount added to previous 7¼ hours' pay to maintain differential between earnings of inside and outside workers.
May 31, 1946 (agreement of June 7, 1946).	5	7	7	18.5 cents an hour increase: $1.295 a day	
Aug. 1, 1947 (agreement of July 10, 1947).	5	7	7	17.1 cents an hour increase: $1.20 a day	
July 16, 1948 (agreement of July 3, 1948).	5	7	7	14.3 cents an hour increase: $1 a day	
Mar. 16, 1950 (agreement of Mar. 9, 1950).	5	7	7	10 cents an hour increase: 70 cents a day	
Feb. 1, 1951 (agreement of Jan. 26, 1951).	5	7	7	22.8 cents an hour increase: $1.60 a day	

Inside Company Workers

Effective date	Normal schedule of work				Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for				
		Total	In the mine	Travel		
Sept. 1, 1930 (agreement of Aug. 8, 1930).	6	8	8	0	None	
May 1, 1937 (agreement of May 7, 1936).	5	7	7	0	14.28 percent increase an hour	Previous 8-hour pay established as new rate for 7-hour day. Employees permitted to work 6 days during any 12 weeks in the contract year selected by the employer. Employees on continuously manned operations and certain others exempt from 7-hour maximum.
May 1, 1941 (agreement of May 20, 1941).	5	7	7	0	7.5 percent increase an hour	
Oct. 1, 1941 (agreement of May 20, 1941).	5	7	7	0	2.5 percent increase an hour	
Jan. 9, 1943 (agreement of Jan. 9, 1943).	6	7	7	0	None	6-day week authorized by supplemental agreement. Weekly earnings increased by added workday paid at premium rates (see overtime provisions).
May 1, 1943	6	7	7	0	4.6 cents an hour increase: 32.2 cents a day	In accordance with National War Labor Board Directive Order of Oct. 28, 1943. The Order also established a minimum rate of 64 cents an hour for boys and disabled men on inside work.
Nov. 3, 1943 (agreement of Nov. 3, 1943).	6	7¼	7¼	0	None	Daily earnings increased 37.8 cents by lengthened workday, the added ¼ hour being paid for at premium rates (see overtime provisions).
May 1, 1945 (agreement of May 19, 1945).	6	8	7¼	¾	None	Daily and weekly earnings increased by payment for travel time, and by premium rates for productive and travel time after 35 elapsed hours during workweek and after 7 hours a day (see overtime and traveltime provisions).
May 31, 1946 (agreement of June 7, 1946).	5	7		7	18.5 cents an hour increase: $1.295 a day	
Aug. 1, 1947 (agreement of July 10, 1947).	5	7		7	17.1 cents an hour increase: $1.20 a day	

A—Changes in Basic Wages and Hours in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51—Continued

Effective date	Normal schedule of work				Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for				
		Total	In the mine	Travel		
***Inside Company Workers*—Continued**						
July 16, 1948 (agreement of July 3, 1948).	5	7		7	14.3 cents an hour increase: $1 a day	
Mar. 16, 1950 (agreement of Mar. 9, 1950).	5	7		7	10 cents an hour increase: 70 cents a day	
Feb. 1, 1951 (agreement of Jan. 26, 1951).	5	7		7	22.8 cents an hour increase: $1.60 a day	
Contract Workers						
Sept. 1, 1930 (agreement of Aug. 8, 1930).	6	8	8	0	None	
May 1, 1937 (agreement of May 7, 1936).	5	7	7	0	None	No change in contract rates. Employees permitted to work 6 days during each of 12 weeks in the contract year selected by the employer.
May 1, 1941 (agreement of May 20, 1941).	5	7	7	0	7.5 percent increase in contract rates	
Oct. 1, 1941 (agreement of May 20, 1941).	5	7	7	0	2.5 percent increase in contract rates	
Jan. 9, 1943 (agreement of Jan. 9, 1943).	6	7	7	0	None	6-day week authorized by supplemental agreement. Weekly earnings increased by added workday paid at premium rates (see overtime provisions).
May 1, 1943	6	7	7	0	4.6 cents an hour increase: 32.2 cents a start	In accordance with National War Labor Board Directive Order of Oct. 28, 1943.
Nov. 3, 1943 (agreement of Nov. 3, 1943).	6	7¼	7¼	0	None	Daily earnings increased 37.8 cents by lengthened workday, the added ¼ hour being paid for at premium rates (see overtime provisions).
May 1, 1945 (agreement of May 19, 1945).	6	8	7¼	¾	None	Daily and weekly earnings increased by payment for travel time, and by premium rates for productive and travel time after 35 elapsed hours during workweek and after 7 hours a day (see overtime and traveltime provisions).
May 31, 1946 (agreement of June 7, 1946).	5	7		7	$1.295 a start increase, or 18.5 cents an hour	Flat amount of $1.295 a start added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings as previously computed.
Aug. 1, 1947 (agreement of July 10, 1947).	5	7		7	$1.20 a start increase, or 17.1 cents an hour	Flat amount, a total of $2.495, added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings as previously computed.
July 16, 1948 (agreement of July 3, 1948).	5	7		7	$1 a start increase, or 14.3 cents an hour	Flat amount, a total of $3.495, added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings as previously computed.
Mar. 16, 1950 (agreement of Mar. 9, 1950).	5	7		7	70 cents a start increase, or 10 cents an hour	Flat amount, a total of $4.195, added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings as previously computed.
Feb. 1, 1951 (agreement of Jan. 26, 1951).	5	7		7	$1.60 a start increase, or 22.8 cents an hour	Flat amount, a total of $5.795, added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings as previously computed.

B—Changes in Pay Provisions for Overtime and Travel Time in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51

Effective date	Inside company workers	Outside company workers	Contract workers
Overtime Pay			
Sept. 1, 1930 (by agreement of Mar. 5, 1916).	Straight-time rates paid for work in excess of 7 hours a day [1]		
Jan. 9, 1943	Time and one-half for work on 6th consecutive day. Premium rate not paid if fewer hours were voluntarily worked on 6th day than during preceding 5 days. Premium rate paid on 6th day if employee reported for work without prior notice and work was not available on any one or more of the 5 preceding days.		Time and one-half of average earnings during semimonthly pay period for work on 6th consecutive day. Premium rate not paid if fewer hours were voluntarily worked on 6th day than during preceding 5 days. Premium rate paid on 6th day if work was not available and employee was not given notice prior to reporting for work on any one or more of the 5 preceding days.
May 1, 1943 (by NWLB Order Oct. 28, 1943).	Added: Double time for work on 7th consecutive day.[2]		

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Changes in Pay Provisions for Overtime and Travel Time in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51—Con.

Effective date	Inside company workers	Outside company workers	Contract workers
	***Overtime Pay*—Continued**		
Nov. 3, 1943	Added: Time and one-half paid for additional ¼ hour productive time		Added: 37.8 cents a start paid for additional ¼-hour productive time.
Mar. 6, 1944	Added: Time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours a week		
May 1, 1945	Changed to: Time and one-half for work in excess of 7 hours a day or 35 hours a week and for the 6th consecutive day; double time for 7th consecutive day. Computation of overtime rate not to include 37.8 cents for 15-minute lunch period, shift premiums, travel pay, and differential allowance paid to outside company workers. 50.4 cents a start to contract workers, or a day to other workers, for additional ¼-hour productive time worked on the 7th consecutive day.		
May 31, 1946	Added: Shift premiums and differential allowance paid outside company men included in computation of overtime rate.		Added: Time and one-half for the 6th consecutive day worked in any 6-day week to be computed on basis of average daily earnings (including general wage increases and shift premium per start) during semimonthly pay period during which overtime was worked.
	Pay for Travel Time		
Sept. 1, 1930		No provisions for traveltime pay	
May 1, 1945	45 minutes of travel pay: $1.132 a day. Not subject to overtime provisions.	No provisions for traveltime pay	45 minutes of travel pay: $1.132 a start. Not subject to overtime provisions.
May 31, 1946	Increased to: $1.339 a day	No provisions for traveltime pay	Increased to: $1.330 a start.

[1] Certain groups (i. e., motor-runners) received an additional hour's straight-time pay regardless of the portion of the 8th hour worked. A NWLB Order of June 6, 1945 changed this provision to pay for 1 hour or time and one-half, whichever was greater.

[2] In accordance with Executive Order 9240 of National War Labor Board effective September 9, 1942.

C—Changes in Related Wage Practices in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
Sept. 1, 1930	No provision for shift premium pay	
May 1, 1945	*Outside and inside workers:* 4 cents an hour premium pay for work on second shift, 6 cents on third shift. *Contract workers:* 28 cents a start for work on second shift, 42 cents on third shift.	
May 31, 1946		Time and one-half shift premiums paid for work on 2d and 3d shifts, respectively, on the 6th consecutive day.
	Holiday Pay	
Sept. 1, 1930	No provision for holiday pay	
Mar. 6, 1944	Time and one-half for work on 6 holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays specified were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.
May 31, 1946	Added: 2 holidays (total 8)	Holidays added were: Lincoln's Birthday and October 29 (Mitchell Day). A holiday not worked but within the first 5 days of week counted as worked for the purpose of computing 6th and 7th consecutive days.
	Paid Vacations	
Sept. 1, 1930	No provision for paid vacations	
May 1, 1941	Employees who worked in each semimonthly pay period during year to receive 10 calendar days vacation, paid for by a lump sum of $20.	Time lost during semimonthly pay periods because of accident, sickness or excused absence construed as time worked.
June 1, 1943 [3]	Payment increased to $25	

C—Changes in Related Wage Practices in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	***Paid Vacations*—Continued**	
July 15, 1944	Increased to $50	Work in 6 pay periods in vacation year required to be eligible for vacation benefits. Employees who did not work each semimonthly period to be paid pro rata share of vacation money. Maximum time construed as worked in case of accident, sickness, etc., limited to 12 months. Vacations suspended but full vacation payment made.
June 15, 1945	Increased to $75	Vacation suspended but full vacation payment made.
June 15, 1946	Increased to $100	Vacation period limited to 4 days but full payment made.
Aug. 1, 1947		10-calendar-day vacation period restored.
	Work Tools, Equipment, and Supplies	
Sept. 1, 1930	No provision for supply of work tools, etc.	
May 1, 1943	Necessary tools, blacksmithing and safety equipment and devices, including electric cap lamps and carbide, furnished by operators. Contract miners furnished necessary tools or cash equivalent.	Ordered by NWLB Directive Order of Oct. 28, 1943. Matters affecting costs of explosives governed by prevailing agreements. Employees reimbursed for tools purchased since May 30, 1943.
	Health and Welfare Benefits	
Sept. 1, 1930	No provision for health and welfare benefits	Death benefits of $150 paid to dependents in event of accident at colliery.
June 1, 1946	Welfare and retirement fund established to provide benefit payments to miners and dependents or survivors in case of sickness, disability, death or retirement, and for other related purposes.[1] Financed through contributions by operators of 5 cents for each ton of coal produced for use or sale.	Death benefits of $1,000 paid to designated beneficiary whether resulting from occupational or nonoccupational illness or accident. If not designated paid in following order: Widow, children, parents, sisters or brothers, executor or administrator. Pensions of $100 a month were provided.
Aug. 1, 1947	Operators' contribution to welfare and retirement fund increased to 10 cents a ton produced or used.	
Aug. 1, 1948	Operators' contribution to welfare and retirement fund increased to 20 cents a ton produced or used.	
Mar. 16, 1950	Operators' contribution to welfare and retirement fund increased to 30 cents a ton produced or used.	
Oct. 1, 1952 (by agreement Sept. 17, 1952).	Operators' contribution to welfare and retirement fund increased to 50 cents a ton produced or used.	A WSB ruling held that since no increase in benefits above the level of Jan. 25, 1951 was involved, prior approval was not necessary.

[1] The fund also sponsors a program of research and treatment of anthracosilicosis. The union has a reciprocal agreement with the bituminous welfare fund whereby all silicosis injuries in the coal mines are cared for out of the anthracite fund and all back injuries out of the bituminous fund.

D—Full-Time Daily and Weekly Earnings and Straight-Time Hourly Earnings [1] for Selected Occupations in Anthracite Mines, 1930–51

Occupational group	Effective date												
	Sept. 1, 1930	May 1, 1937 [2]	May 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 9, 1943	Nov. 3, 1943	Various, 1944	May 1, 1945	May 31, 1946	Aug. 1, 1947	July 16, 1948	Mar. 16, 1950	Feb. 1, 1951
Inside workers													
Contract Miners at Contract Rates: [3]													
Full-time daily earnings	$8.63	$8.39	$9.63	$9.85	$10.17	$10.78	$10.76	$12.27	$13.37	$14.51	$15.49	$16.20	$17.98
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	43.13	41.93	48.13	49.23	50.86	53.88	53.78	61.33	66.85	72.57	77.47	80.98	89.86
6-day week					66.16	69.69	69.51	78.76	85.46	93.40	99.95	104.20	115.59
Straight-time hourly earnings	1.078	1.198	1.375	1.407	1.453	1.540	1.537	1.753	1.910	2.073	2.213	2.314	2.568
Company Miners and Other Skilled Producers at Hourly Rates: [4]													
Full-time daily earnings	6.40	6.37	6.78	6.89	6.94	7.49	7.64	8.90	10.39	11.61	12.61	13.27	14.87
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	33.19	32.07	34.07	34.57	34.84	37.65	38.40	44.77	52.27	58.38	63.43	66.72	74.75
6-day week					45.17	48.64	49.65	57.14	67.01	74.71	81.02	85.36	95.85
Straight-time hourly earnings	.773	.909	.967	.982	.989	1.068	1.089	1.269	1.481	1.654	1.797	1.892	2.120

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Full-Time Daily and Weekly Earnings and Straight-Time Hourly Earnings [1] for Selected Occupations in Anthracite Mines, 1930–19—Continued

Occupational group	Effective date												
	Sept. 1, 1930	May 1, 1937 [2]	May 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 9, 1943	Nov. 3, 1943	Various, 1944	May 1, 1945	May 31, 1946	Aug. 1, 1947	July 16, 1948	Mar. 16, 1950	Feb. 1, 1951
Miners' Laborers Sharing in Earnings of Contract Miners: [3]													
Full-time daily earnings	$6.65	$6.58	$7.19	$7.29	$7.28	$8.12	$8.17	$9.47	$10.77	$11.91	$12.80	$13.52	$15.13
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	33.23	32.91	35.95	36.43	36.39	40.63	40.87	47.37	53.86	59.52	64.00	67.62	75.59
6-day week					46.74	51.73	52.12	59.90	68.42	75.69	81.36	85.68	95.89
Straight-time hourly earnings	.831	.940	1.027	1.041	1.040	1.160	1.167	1.353	1.539	1.701	1.829	1.931	2.161
Miners' Laborers at Hourly Rates: [4]													
Full-time daily earnings	5.89	5.87	6.30	6.46	6.57	7.15	7.40	8.59	9.96	11.23	12.22	12.82	14.43
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	29.52	29.47	31.59	32.42	32.95	35.91	37.17	43.18	50.06	56.46	61.45	64.51	72.62
6-day week					42.44	45.49	47.40	54.49	64.79	71.60	78.27	82.34	92.70
Straight-time hourly earnings	.730	.837	.897	.921	.936	1.019	1.055	1.223	1.417	1.599	1.740	1.826	2.054
Transportation Employees: [5]													
Full-time daily earnings	5.62	5.77	6.20	6.35	6.37	6.99	7.10	8.42	10.04	11.32	12.41	13.16	14.88
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	28.32	29.08	31.26	31.99	32.17	35.31	35.89	42.57	50.76	57.22	62.75	66.53	75.24
6-day week					41.54	45.21	45.95	53.87	64.22	72.49	79.53	84.38	95.50
Straight-time hourly earnings	.608	.784	.843	.863	.867	.954	.965	1.139	1.351	1.521	1.667	1.766	1.994
Other Unclassified Inside Employees: [7]													
Full-time daily earnings	5.54	5.65	6.07	6.21	6.24	6.87	7.00	8.24	9.78	11.01	12.03	12.78	14.39
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	29.54	30.13	32.37	33.12	33.40	36.91	38.24	45.05	53.47	60.22	65.84	69.81	78.76
6-day week					42.21	46.59	48.33	56.08	66.50	74.99	82.06	87.04	98.48
Straight-time hourly earnings	.675	.793	.852	.872	.876	.967	.983	1.156	1.367	1.539	1.681	1.783	2.011
Outside Workers													
Power Plant Employees: [8]													
Full-time daily earnings	5.40	5.81	6.25	6.39	6.46	7.07	7.23	8.60	10.47	11.85	13.01	13.81	15.66
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	32.87	35.51	38.25	39.08	44.08	49.24	53.51	62.78	76.99	87.14	95.69	101.68	115.30
6-day week					45.91	51.83	56.44	65.84	80.73	91.46	100.27	106.69	120.95
Straight-time hourly earnings	.623	.750	.807	.825	.825	.910	.926	1.113	1.299	1.469	1.613	1.712	1.941
Preparation Plant Employees: [9]													
Full-time daily earnings	4.78	4.90	5.27	5.39	5.42	6.05	6.14	7.45	8.86	10.11	11.17	11.91	13.58
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	25.12	25.71	27.66	28.29	28.63	31.94	32.65	39.76	53.48	54.67	59.69	63.76	72.60
6-day week					36.57	41.03	42.07	50.16	60.39	68.96	76.14	81.23	92.66
Straight-time hourly earnings	.570	.676	.727	.744	.748	.836	.847	1.021	1.206	1.374	1.519	1.619	1.846
Other Unclassified Outside Employees: [10]													
Full-time daily earnings	5.24	5.44	5.85	5.99	6.02	6.58	6.68	8.02	9.49	10.74	11.81	12.57	14.27
Full-time weekly earnings:													
5-day week	28.46	29.54	31.76	32.51	33.14	36.47	37.59	45.08	53.47	60.54	66.53	70.79	80.41
6-day week					41.16	45.71	47.34	55.71	66.48	75.40	82.85	88.18	100.10
Straight-time hourly earnings	.622	.740	.795	.814	.819	.901	.914	1.087	1.273	1.440	1.581	1.683	1.910

[1] Full-time daily and weekly earnings reflect scheduled hours in effect during the various periods specified and include straight-time and premium pay, e. g., for scheduled overtime hours, paid lunch period, travel pay, and per diem (start) payments to contract workers. Beginning Jan. 9, 1943, full-time weekly earnings for a 6-day week include premium pay for work on 6 consecutive days. After Jan. 9, 1943, the earnings for employees in a limited number of occupations who normally work on the sixth and seventh consecutive days include premium rates for the sixth day following a 5-day week and the seventh day following a 6-day week. Beginning May 1, 1945, shift premium and travel pay are included in the earnings of workers receiving these payments. Straight-time hourly earnings exclude all premium pay for overtime.

[2] The workday was changed by this agreement from 8 hours to 7 hours while daily rates were maintained.

[3] The data for contract miners and their laborers were based on contract rates or piecework. Included only are those miners' and laborers' earnings when at least 70 percent of total earnings were derived from piecework or contract rates. Straight-time hourly earnings were computed by dividing the average daily earnings at contract rates by 7 hours, even though contract miners frequently work less than 7 hours a day. The earnings of contract miners are reported on a so-called "net basis." Net earnings were arrived at by deducting from "gross earnings," at contract rates, the amount representing purchases of explosives and other contract supplies. The same applied to all employees required to purchase tools, to pay for the sharpening of tools, or to buy or maintain certain items of working equipment, including electric cap lamps and carbide.

[4] "Other skilled producers" include employees operating undercutting and loading machines; set-up and repair mechanics; timbermen, original and retimbering; and rockmen working in connection with development and reopening underground.

[5] Miners' laborers include all miners' laborers paid on hourly rate: timbermen's helpers; rockmen's helpers; starters of coal in chutes; dumpmen on intermediate level; and any other unskilled laborers.

[6] Transportation employees include underground hoisting engineers, runners, drivers, spraggers, motormen, motormen's helpers, headmen and footmen, shaft repairmen, trackmen or roadmen and helpers, and road cleaners.

[7] Unclassified inside employees include machinists, pipemen, electricians, and like skilled repairmen and their helpers whose regular stations are underground as well as employees working in connection with pumping and hoisting water and ventilation underground.

[8] Power plant employees include firemen, coal and ash handlers, and water tenders.

[9] Preparation plant employees include all employees directly engaged in work incident to the operation of breaker, washery, or other preparation plants, and to the disposal of refuse and mine rock.

[10] Unclassified outside employees include surface hoisting and other engineers, carpenters, machinists, electricians and like skilled repairmen; timber yardmen; employees engaged in stripping operations and the recovery of bank material; and surface truck drivers.

SOURCE: Data collected and compiled by the Anthracite Operators' Wage Agreement Committee.

—DEBORAH T. BOND and ALBERT A. BELMAN
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 31: Sinclair Oil Companies, 1941–52

THE RELATIVELY LONG SERIES of agreements between Sinclair Oil Corp. subsidiaries and the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) constitutes an unusual collective-bargaining situation in the petroleum industry in the United States.[1] Generally, in the petroleum industry, the parties negotiate their agreements on a plant-by-plant basis, while in this instance, the contracts cover the major part of the companies' operations.

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp. was organized in 1919. In 1932, when a reorganization took place, the name was changed to the Consolidated Oil Corp. Further change in corporate title was effected in May 1943, when the present title of Sinclair Oil Corp. was adopted. Currently the corporation is sole owner of Sinclair Refining Co., Sinclair Oil and Gas Co., Sinclair Pipe Line Co., and Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc. (all operating within the United States). Sinclair Refining Co. operates plants at Houston and Corpus Christi, Tex.; East Chicago, Ind.; Marcus Hook, Pa.; Wellsville, N. Y.; Sinclair, Wyo.; and Wood River, Ill. (not covered by the CIO contract). Sinclair Oil and Gas Co. operates about 7,000 oil and over 200 gas wells in the United States. More than 14,000 miles of trunk, gathering, and branch pipe lines in Wyoming, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, and from Indiana to Pennsylvania are operated by Sinclair's pipe line subsidiary.

[1] For purpose and scope of the wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

The first Nation-wide contract between the Sinclair companies and the Oil Workers was negotiated in 1934. At that time, the union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was called the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America. In 1937, the name was changed to Oil Workers International Union; in 1938, when the Congress of Industrial Organizations was formed, the union was among its first affiliates.

Although the majority of the approximately 10,000 workers covered by the contract between the Sinclair subsidiaries and the Oil Workers Union are engaged in refining occupations, substantial numbers are employed at the oil wells and in the pipeline segment of the industry and some in the research departments. Excluded from the bargaining unit are the following occupational classifications: supervisory; executive, administrative, and professional; clerical; and technical.

This chronology traces the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices agreed upon between April 1, 1941, and July 1952. Provisions recorded as in effect at the beginning of this period do not necessarily indicate changes from previous conditions of employment, since written agreements governing wage rates and related conditions of employment had been in effect since 1934. The contract effective July 1, 1952, to remain in force until June 30, 1953, contained significant changes in the Employees Benefit Plan. An agreement to bargain, during the life of the contract, on the institution of an Employees Thrift or Savings Plan, was also reached in the 1952 negotiations.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Apr. 1, 1941 (by agreement of June 27, 1941).	5 cents an hour increase	
Sept. 1, 1941	10 cents an hour increase	
Sept. 1, 1942	5.5 cents an hour increase	
Jan. 1, 1946 (by agreement of Dec. 17, 1945).	18 percent increase, averaging approximately 25 cents an hour.	
Oct. 1, 1946 (by agreement of Nov. 15, 1946).	18 cents an hour increase	The increase ($31.20 a month) was a cost-of-living adjustment based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index during the 9-month period ending Sept. 30, 1946. Thereafter, adjustments were to be based on a quarterly review of the CPI. No changes were to be made unless the index increased or decreased 3 points. None of the cost-of-living changes were incorporated in base rates. No reduction below the base period rates was permitted.[2]

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Jan. 1, 1947	7 cents an hour increase (total 25 cents).	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 1, 1947	3 cents an hour increase (total 28 cents).	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
June 30, 1947	28 cents an hour cost-of-living allowance abolished.	Escalator privision discontinued.
July 1, 1947 (by agreement of Aug. 1, 1947).	25 cents an hour increase	The 25 cents consisted of a 15-cent increase in base rates and a 10-cent bonus payment which was not made a part of the wage structure.
June 30, 1948 (by agreement of May 8, 1948).		10-cent bonus incorporated into wage structure.
July 1, 1948 (by agreement of May 8, 1948).	17.5 cents an hour increase	
July 1, 1949 to Sept. 30, 1950.		Inequity adjustments, averaging 2.5 cents an hour, granted by geographic location.
Oct. 1, 1950 (by agreement of Nov. 25, 1950).	6-percent or 10-cent-an-hour increase, whichever was greater. Average 11.4 cents an hour.	
Oct. 1, 1950 to Mar. 31, 1951.		Inequity adjustments, averaging 2 cents an hour, granted by geographic location.
Apr. 1, 1951 (by agreement of Apr. 20, 1951).	3.7-percent increase, averaging 7.5 cents an hour.	Balance of amount allowable under WSB regulations.
July 1, 1951	No change	First quarterly review in accordance with escalator clause in 1951 contract, providing for 1-cent adjustment for each 1-point change in CPI; wage rates not to go below April 1, 1951, levels. Approved by WSB in Sept. 1951.[2]
Oct. 1, 1951	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Jan. 1, 1952	3 cents an hour increase (total 4 cents).	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 1, 1952	1 cent an hour decrease (total 3 cents).	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 30, 1952	3 cents an hour cost-of-living allowance abolished.	Escalator provision discontinued.
May 1, 1952 (by agreement of May 19, 1952).	15 cents an hour increase	$36.50 flat amount of retroactive pay representing 9-cent hourly increase for the period Jan. 1, 1952, through Apr. 30, 1952, only, less cost-of-living allowances received during such period.

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure that do not have an immediate effect on the general wage level.

The changes that are listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by premium rates and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the changes in average hourly earnings over the period of the chronology.

[2] Only base rates used in determining payments under certain fringe benefits.

B—Basic Hourly Rates Paid for Selected Refinery Occupations on Specified Dates, 1941–52

Occupation	Corpus Christi, Tex.[1]	East Chicago, Ind.	Houston, Tex.	Marcus Hook, Pa.	Sinclair, Wyo.	Wellsville, N. Y.	Corpus Christi, Tex.[1]	East Chicago, Ind.	Houston, Tex.	Marcus Hook, Pa.	Sinclair, Wyo.	Wellsville, N. Y.
	Jan. 1, 1941						Jan. 1, 1945					
Boilermakers		$1.16	$1.15	$1.15			$1.395	$1.365	$1.395	$1.355	$1.355	$1.145
Boilermakers' helpers		.935	.86	.975			1.075	1.14	1.08	1.18	1.085	1.035
Firemen		1.015	1.04			$0.975	1.205	1.22	1.205	1.315	1.315	1.125
Light oil treaters		1.315	1.155	1.135	$1.18	1.10	1.255	1.52	1.36	1.34	1.435	1.305
Laborers, common		.755	.58	.74	.72	.63	.785	.96	.785	.945	.925	.835
Laborers, entrance		.65	.48	.65	.65	.63	.685	.855	.685	.855	.855	.835
Laborers, skilled		.755	.63	.80	.85	.70	.835		.835	1.005	1.055	.905
Machinists		1.16	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.08	1.395	1.365	1.395	1.355	1.385	1.285
Machinists' helpers		.935	.86	.975	.93	.83	1.075	1.14	1.08	1.18	1.085	1.035
Pipe fitters		1.16	1.15	1.15	1.06	1.08	1.395	1.365	1.395	1.355	1.355	1.285
Pipe fitters' helpers		.935	.85	.975	.85	.83	.985	1.19	1.08	1.18	1.135	1.035
Pumpers		1.315	1.10	1.05	1.18	.92	1.305	1.52	1.305	1.34	1.435	1.18
Stillmen		1.315	1.315	1.314	1.315	1.27	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.475
Stillmen's helpers		1.125	1.05	1.11	1.11	1.20	1.305	1.35	1.305	1.315	1.315	1.255

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Basic Hourly Rates Paid for Selected Refinery Occupations on Specified Dates, 1941–52—Continued

Occupation	Corpus Christi, Tex.[1]	East Chicago, Ind.	Houston, Tex.	Marcus Hook, Pa.	Sinclair, Wyo.	Wellsville, N. Y.	Corpus Christi, Tex.[2]	East Chicago, Ind.	Houston, Tex.	Marcus Hook, Pa.	Sinclair, Wyo.	Wellsville, N. Y.
	Jan. 1, 1950						Jan. 1, 1951					
Boilermakers	$2.085	$2.035	$2.085	$2.025	$2.025	$1.815	$2.21	$2.18	$2.21	$2.205	$2.145	$1.925
Boilermakers' helpers	1.70	1.77	1.70	1.815	1.705	1.645	1.80	1.895	1.80	1.925	1.805	1.745
Firemen	1.88	1.865	1.88	1.975	1.975	1.755	1.995	2.00	1.995	2.095	2.095	1.86
Light oil treaters	1.945	2.22	2.305	2.005	2.12	1.965	2.06	2.375	2.335	2.225	2.245	2.085
Laborers, common	1.425	1.56	1.425	1.54	1.515	1.41	1.525	1.68	1.525	1.64	1.615	1.51
Laborers, entrance	1.235	1.435	1.235	1.435	1.435	1.41	1.335	1.555	1.335	1.535	1.535	1.51
Laborers, skilled	1.485	1.70	1.485	1.61	1.67	1.495	1.585	1.825	1.585	1.71	1.77	1.595
Machinists	2.085	2.035	2.085	2.025	2.06	1.815	2.21	2.18	2.21	2.205	2.185	1.925
Machinists' helpers	1.70	1.77	1.70	1.815	1.705	1.645	1.80	1.895	1.80	1.925	1.805	1.745
Pipe fitters	2.085	2.035	2.085	2.025	2.025	1.94	2.21	2.18	2.21	2.205	2.145	2.055
Pipe fitters' helpers	1.70	1.77	1.70	1.815	1.765	1.645	1.80	1.895	1.80	1.925	1.87	1.745
Pumpers	2.075	2.22	2.075	1.975	2.12	1.815	2.20	2.375	2.20	2.12	2.245	1.925
Stillmen	2.27	2.22	2.255	2.22	2.22	2.165	2.405	2.375	2.405	2.44	2.355	2.295
Stillmen's helpers	1.965	1.965	1.965	1.975	1.975	1.905	2.085	2.135	2.085	2.095	2.095	2.02
	May 1, 1951						May 1, 1952					
Boilermakers	$2.29	$2.26	$2.30	$2.29	$2.265	$1.995	$2.45	$2.41	$2.45	$2.44	$2.415	$2.145
Boilermakers' helpers	1.865	1.965	1.865	1.995	1.87	1.81	2.015	2.115	2.015	2.145	2.02	1.96
Firemen	2.07	2.075	2.07	2.175	2.175	1.93	2.22	2.225	2.22	2.325	2.325	2.08
Light oil treaters	2.135	2.465	2.42	2.305	2.33	2.16	2.455	2.615	2.59	2.455	2.48	2.31
Laborers, common	1.595	1.74	1.595	1.70	1.675	1.565	1.745	1.89	1.745	1.85	1.825	1.715
Laborers, entrance	1.45	1.615	1.45	1.59	1.59	1.565	1.60	1.765	1.60	1.74	1.74	1.715
Laborers, skilled	1.645	1.895	1.645	1.775	1.835	1.655	1.795	2.045	1.795	1.925	1.985	1.805
Machinists	2.29	2.26	2.30	2.305	2.265	1.995	2.45	2.41	2.45	2.455	2.415	2.145
Machinists' helpers	1.865	1.965	1.865	1.995	1.87	1.81	2.015	2.115	2.015	2.145	2.02	1.96
Pipe fitters	2.29	2.26	2.30	2.29	2.265	2.13	2.45	2.41	2.45	2.44	2.415	2.28
Pipe fitters' helpers	1.865	1.965	1.865	1.995	1.94	1.81	2.015	2.115	2.015	2.145	2.09	1.96
Pumpers	2.28	2.465	2.29	2.20	2.33	1.995	2.44	2.615	2.44	2.35	2.48	2.145
Stillmen	2.495	2.465	2.495	2.545	2.44	2.38	2.645	2.615	2.645	2.695	2.59	2.53
Stillmen's helpers	2.16	2.245	2.16	2.175	2.175	2.095	2.31	2.395	2.31	2.325	2.325	2.245

[1] Refinery not acquired by Sinclair Refining Co. until 1943.

[2] Houston rates used when classification not shown in force report.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
July 1, 1941	No provision for shift premium pay.	
June 1, 1946	4 cents an hour for second shift; 6 cents an hour for third shift.	Applicable also to hourly workers who were not regular shift employees but who worked more than 4 hours during or into the second or third shift; and to employees who had completed their regular scheduled work hours and were held over or assigned to work another shift within 24 hours from the start of the regularly scheduled hours.
July 1, 1951	Changed to: 5 cents an hour for second shift; 7 cents an hour for third shift.	
May 1, 1952	Increased to: 6 cents an hour for second shift; 12 cents an hour for third shift.	
July 1, 1952		New shift premiums applied to hourly workers who were not regular shift employees but who worked more than 1 hour during or into the second or third shift.
	Overtime Pay	
July 1, 1941	Time and one-half for work outside regular hours. (Employers and union were at this time in agreement as to a 36-hour workweek.)	Applicable to: Day men required to work beyond quitting time; shift men required to work overtime when relief men failed to appear if employer had 10 hours' notice that the relief shift man would not report. Other overtime for shift men paid at rate of time and one-half and the equivalent of actual overtime worked had to be taken off without pay.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Overtime Pay—Continued	
June 1, 1942		Agreement that, for the duration of the war emergency, the 36-hour week be extended to 40 hours without premium overtime pay for the extra 4 hours.
June 1, 1944	Changed to: Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, and for all work outside of regularly scheduled hours.	Applicable to all employees. No employee required to take time off to offset overtime.
July 1, 1949		Time and one-half paid for the following types of work: Call-out work; work before regular starting time or beyond regular quitting time; work in excess of 8 hours a day; employer-called conferences outside of regular working hours. No additional payments made if these categories of work extended the workweek beyond 40 hours. Premium payments for work in the following cases did not cancel overtime payment for hours in excess of 40 in the workweek: change of hours; work on paid holidays; double time payable on seventh day; work on regular day off.
	Premium Pay for Week-end Work	
July 1, 1941	Time and one-half for work on Sunday as such, unless it was a regularly scheduled workday.	Applicable to day employees, but not to shift workers.
June 1, 1944 (by Directive Order of NWLB, Aug. 17, 1944).[3]	Changed to: Time and one-half for work on Sunday provided it was the sixth day of work in any regularly scheduled week. Added: Double time for work on the seventh day within the workweek.	Applicable to all employees.
June 1, 1946		Unworked holidays, unless they fell on an employee's regularly scheduled day off, included as days worked, and double-time rate for seventh day applied when 48 hours or 6 days of work had been performed.
July 1, 1949		Added: Each day during which more than 4 hours was worked included in the account of days worked, unless an employee was absent for a portion of a day without justifiable cause. In case of unexcused absence that day was not counted in the computation of 7 consecutive days of work.
	Holiday Pay	
July 1, 1941	Time and one-half for hourly day employees if they worked on 6 specified holidays; straight-time pay for Fourth of July and Christmas if not worked, unless they fell on regular days off; no payment for other 4 holidays if not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Day men allowed to lay off Washington's Birthday and Armistice Day without pay if they wished (not applicable to shift employees). Time and one-half for shift men who worked Fourth of July and Christmas.
June 1, 1944 [3]	Provision extended to include all hourly employees. Added: Straight-time pay for Labor Day when not worked, unless it fell on regular day off.	Any employee allowed to lay off Washington's Birthday and Armistice Day without pay if he wished.
June 1, 1945	Changed to: Straight-time pay for all 6 holidays if not worked unless they fell on regular days off.	

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices[1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Holiday Pay—Continued	
July 1, 1948	Changed to: Double time for work on 6 holidays.	To be paid for holiday not worked, employee must have worked last regularly scheduled workday before the holiday and the first one thereafter, unless excused, ill, or injured. Employee requested to work on a holiday, but who did not work, received no pay for the holiday.
July 1, 1949	Added: In national election years, straight-time pay for Presidential Election Day and General National Congressional Election Day if not worked or if holiday fell on a regular day off, except Saturday. Double time paid for hours worked on these holidays.	
July 1, 1951	Added: Armistice Day as a paid holiday (total 7) in years when neither Presidential nor Congressional Election was held.	Employees allowed to lay off without pay on Armistice Day in years when it was not a paid holiday.
July 1, 1952		Straight time paid for any holiday that fell on a regular day off. To be eligible for unworked holiday pay, employee must work last regularly scheduled workday before the holiday *or* the first one thereafter, unless excused, ill, or injured.
	Paid Vacations	
July 1, 1941	One week with pay for employees with 1 year's service; 2 weeks for employees with 2 or more years' service.	Pay based on full-time weekly pay in 3 months prior to vacation. Employee laid off for reason beyond his control and reemployed within 180 days retained vacation rights but forfeited one-twelfth of vacation pay for each month lost. No employee forced to take vacation because of shutdown.
June 1, 1945		Employee whose services were terminated received earned vacation pay on pro rata basis of 1/12 for each month beyond anniversary date of employment. During the national emergency, employer could give vacation pay in lieu of vacation.
June 1, 1946	Added: 3 weeks after 15 years	
July 1, 1948	Added: 4 weeks after 25 years	Additional day of vacation allowed if 1 of the 6 paid holidays fell within vacation.
July 1, 1949	Changed to: 2 weeks' vacation for employees with 1 year's service.	For refineries and research and development department: based on average hourly straight-time earnings in 4 workweeks preceding the vacation. For pipeline and producing operations: based on average hourly straight-time earnings in 2 preceding pay periods. Time lost through unpaid absences was accumulated, and if the total was 22 or more scheduled workdays, the vacation allowance was reduced 1/12 for each 22 days. Not applicable to time spent in approved absence on personal or union business, or the 2-day waiting period for sick benefit payments.
	Reporting Time or Call-in Pay	
July 1, 1941	4 hours' pay if called for work as scheduled and no work or less than 3 hours' work were available; full day's pay if 3 hours or more were worked. Time and one-half paid for actual time worked if called in emergency outside of regular working hours, with minimum guarantee of 3 hours' pay at regular rate; minimum guarantee of 4 hours' pay at regular rate, whether worked or not, if called outside regular hours, except in emergency.	
June 1, 1944	Changed to: Minimum guarantee increased to 4 hours' pay at straight-time rate.	Not applicable in case of emergencies when no work was performed.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Travel Pay	
July 1, 1941	For production employees: transportation paid if employee was instructed to report for work at other than regular place of employment.	
June 1, 1944	Added: for production employees, transportation supplied or paid for by employer, and travel time considered as hours worked; for pipeline employees, paid for travel to job from place where they were required to report for work, but return was paid for, at straight-time rates, only if it was over 1 hour.	Not applicable to truck drivers, who were paid for all time worked.
June 1, 1945	Added: for pipeline employees, transportation supplied or paid for by employer, and travel time considered as hours worked.	
	Subsistence Pay	
July 1, 1941	No provision for subsistence pay.	
June 1, 1945	$3.50 a day and all necessary transportation charges paid to employee compelled to remain overnight on job away from headquarters.	
July 1, 1948	Changed to: actual living expense up to, but not to exceed, $5 a day.	
July 1, 1949	Changed to: flat rate of $5 a day.	
July 1, 1951	Increased to: $6 a day.	
July 1, 1952	Increased to: $6.50 a day.	
	Meals and Meal Time	
July 1, 1941	Meal supplied to employee required to work overtime past regular meal time; additional meals supplied at 5-hour intervals as long as the employee worked overtime.	Meals eaten on company time.
	Severance Allowance	
July 1, 1941	No provision for severance allowance.	
June 1, 1942	Employees separated through no fault of their own received 1 week's pay for 1 year's service; 2 weeks' pay for 2 or more years' service.	
June 1, 1944 (by NWLB ruling, Sept. 28, 1944).[4]	Changed to: 1 week's pay for 1 year's service; 2 weeks' pay for 2 but less than 5 years; 3 weeks' pay for 5 but less than 10 years; 4 weeks' pay for 10 or more years' service.	
June 1, 1946		Employee laid off and granted severance pay, then rehired and laid off again, received second severance payment only if service since reemployment was 1 year or more.
July 1, 1951		Severance pay not allowed employees separated because of retirement under the retirement plan (see p. 544).

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shifted-tour Pay	
July 1, 1941	Time and one-half paid for first day of temporary work outside of regular hours when working hours were changed and if employee was kept off regular schedule 7 or more calendar days and on first day of return to regular hours or change to different schedule.	Not applicable to usual shift changes. If employee was asked to begin work more than 3 hours before regular starting time it was considered a change in hours rather than overtime.
June 1, 1942	Added: employee compensated for net amount of time and pay lost as a result of shifted tour.	Not applicable if change was because of permanent promotion to a higher-paid job.
June 1, 1945	----------	Not applicable if change was due to substituting for employee on vacation or when change due to change in lunch period did not alter quitting time by more than 1 hour.
	Demotion Pay Allowance	
July 1, 1941	Regular rate of pay allowed for first 40 hours after demotion, if caused by temporary or permanent closing of unit or department.	
June 1, 1944	Extended to: 2 weeks from date of demotion	Not applicable if demotion was at employee's request, or incidental to extension of workweek.
June 1, 1946	----------	Not applicable if demotion was for cause.
	Absence Due to Death in Family	
July 1, 1941	No provision for absence caused by death in family.	
June 1, 1946	Time off, up to 3 scheduled workdays, paid at straight time in case of death in immediate family.	Immediate family defined as including wife, child, mother, father, brother, sister, mother-in-law and father-in-law.
July 1, 1949	----------	Grandchild included in immediate family.
	Jury-duty Pay	
July 1, 1941	No provision for jury-duty pay.	
July 1, 1949	Straight-time pay, without deduction of jury fees, for time lost while serving on juries.	
	Tools and Equipment	
July 1, 1941	No provision covering tools and equipment.	
July 1, 1949	Company to provide tools it deemed necessary to carry on operations.	Excluded: Ordinary hand tools used by craftsmen in their trades.
	Clothes Allowance	
July 1, 1941	No provision for clothes allowance.	
July 1, 1949	Clothing destroyed or rendered unfit for use, while on job, by acid, caustic, other chemicals, or fire to be replaced.	Applicable only if: (1) the accident was not due to employee's negligence, (2) the employee was using available protective clothing or devices, (3) the loss was immediately reported to the foreman, (4) the clothing was surrendered to the foreman when the claim was made. Gloves were supplied for welders.
July 1, 1951	----------	Gloves were supplied for welders' servicing crews.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Moving Expense	
July 1, 1941	No provision covering moving expenses.	
June 1, 1945	Expense, up to $25, of moving personal effects and household goods paid pipeline and production employees.	Applicable if employee was compelled to move because of demotion, promotion, or displacement because of seniority rules.
June 1, 1946	Added: Refinery employees in case of permanent shut-down. Maximum payment increased to $50.	
July 1, 1949	Maximum payment increased to $65	When employee was transferred *at request of the employer*, the necessary ordinary and usual moving expenses were borne by the company, and the employee lost no pay for time lost in making the move.
July 1, 1951	Maximum payment increased to $75.	
July 1, 1952	Maximum payment increased to $85.	
	Accident and Sickness Benefits	
July 1, 1941	No provision for accident and sickness benefits.	
June 1, 1945	For hourly employees with 6 months' continuous service, minimum payments equivalent to 3 weeks' full-time and 12 weeks' half-time pay during a calendar year; payments to begin on the third day of illness and first day of occupational injury.	Payments based on normal work schedule and rate at the time absence began. Full cost borne by employer. Not applicable if illness or accident occurred during vacation, leave of absence or lay-off, unless illness occurring during vacation carried over the date of scheduled return to work; in such case, provision applied. Not applicable if illness or accident was due to use of drugs, intemperance, etc. Payments ceased on death or termination of employment.
		Sick benefits paid in addition to workmen's compensation.
July 1, 1948	.....	In exceptional cases where illness exceeded 15 weeks, additional sick payments could be considered.
July 1, 1949	Added: Maximum benefits based on length of service, as follows: 1 year but less than 10 years, full pay for 3 weeks, half pay for 15 weeks; 10 years but less than 20 years, full pay for 4 weeks, half pay for 22 weeks; 20 years and over, full pay for 5 weeks, half pay for 25 weeks.	In exceptional cases where illness exceeded the maximum, additional sick payment could be allowed.
July 1, 1951	Changed to: maximum benefits based on length of service, as follows: 6 months but less than 1 year, full pay for 1 week, half pay for 2 weeks; 1 year but less than 5 years, full pay for 3 weeks, half pay for 15 weeks; 5 years but less than 10 years, full pay for 4 weeks, half pay for 20 weeks; 10 years but less than 15 years, full pay for 5 weeks, half pay for 22 weeks; 15 years but less than 20 years, full pay for 6 weeks, half pay for 24 weeks; 20 years and over, full pay for 7 weeks, half pay for 26 weeks.	In case of industrial accident, if absence continued after the period when full pay was allowable, employee could, for the period during which he was entitled to half pay, receive in its stead the difference between full pay and workmen's compensation payments. Not applicable unless employee received workmen's compensation, or if the employee accepted a lump sum settlement of a workmen's compensation claim.
July 1, 1952	No change in benefits based on service up to 5 years; thereafter, 5 years but less than 10 years, full pay for 6 weeks, half pay for 24 weeks; for all over 10 years, full pay for 8 weeks, half pay for 26 weeks.	

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Group Life Insurance	
July 1, 1941 (in effect)	*Noncontributory life insurance:* made available to employees after 6 months' service, providing 1-year renewable term life insurance of $1,000. *Contributory insurance:* $1,000 to $9,000, depending on annual earnings and payable to beneficiary on death of employee from any cause.[5] *Disability benefits:* insurance premium waived and face value of the life insurance (including noncontributory insurance) paid in monthly instalments to employee permanently and totally disabled prior to age 60; the balance paid to his beneficiary if the employee died before all instalments had been paid.	Not included in contracts; established by employer on May 1, 1929. Cost to employer about $1.40 a month per $1,000 insurance. Employee paid 60 cents a $1,000 and employer paid 80 cents.
	Employees Benefit Plan	
July 1, 1941	No provision for an Employees Benefit Plan..	
July 1, 1950	Employees Benefit Plan established for employees with 6 months' service. Plan provided following compensation for accidents to employees occurring on or off the job: *Accidental Death Insurance*, $1,000. *Dismemberment*, up to $1,000, depending on the type of loss. Plan provided following benefits for off-the-job accidents and sickness: *Sickness and Accident Insurance*, $10 to $60 a week for employees depending on earnings, for maximum of 52 weeks. *Hospital Room and Board*, $8 a day for maximum of 70 days for employees; $6 a day for maximum of 70 days for dependents. *Hospital Special Services*, up to $80 for employees; up to $60 for dependents. *Physician's Attendance*, $3 a day up to maximum of $93 for employees and dependents. *Surgical Benefits*, up to $225 for employees; up to $180 for dependents. *Maternity Benefits*, $100 flat allowance (normal delivery) for employees and dependents.	Employees paid $1.55 to $2.50 a month, depending on earnings, for personal coverage; additional $1.60 a month for coverage of children or $2.10 for coverage of wife or wife and children. Companies paid the difference between the net cost of the plan and the fixed amount paid by employees. In addition to these insured weekly sickness and accident benefits, participants eligible for contract sickness and accident benefits received the difference between the insured benefits and the contract benefits (see page 542).
Sept. 1, 1952	Increased to, for both employees and dependents: *Hospital Room and Board*, $10 a day for maximum of 120 days. *Hospital Special Services*, full reimbursement up to $200 plus 75 percent of next $2,000. *Physician's Attendance*, $3 a day up to $250. *Surgical Benefits*, up to $250.	No increase in employee contributions. Employee retiring on or after Sept. 1, 1952, could continue hospital, medical, surgical and maternity coverage on basis of standard-type "one shot" plan by payment of $1 a month for personal coverage, $2.60 a month for self and children, or $3.10 a month for self and wife or self and wife and children.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matter
	Retirement Benefits	
July 1, 1941	No provision for retirement benefits.	
July 1, 1942	Contributory plan established to provide past and future service annuities for participants. Employee's contributions plus 2-percent compound interest paid to beneficiary if employee died before retirement; if death was after retirement, beneficiary received the difference between the amount payable just prior to retirement date and any annuities received by the employee. On termination of service before retirement age, the employee could elect to receive (a) cash payment equal to his own contributions or (b) annuity at retirement age purchased by his contributions up to the termination date except if employee had been a participant for 10 years or more and had attained age 45 or more, the annuity at age 65 would include that purchased by company contributions in addition to his own.	Participation voluntary. Minimum employee contribution, $1 a month; increased contributions related to annual earnings; balance of cost (approximately 75 percent of total cost of plan) paid by employer. Not included in contract. Employee in service July 1, 1942, who was 46 years old, had 1 year or more of service and was receiving over $600 a year salary, could participate on that date and receive past service credit for the period prior to July 1, 1942, but not prior to June 30, 1922.
	Reduced annuity payable to employee retiring between age 55 and 65 at request of the company or at the request of the employee with the consent of the company. Retirement delayed after age 65 only at company request.	Employee in service July 1, 1942, who was 35 years old but not yet 65, had 1 year or more of service, and was receiving over $3,000 a year salary, could participate on that date and receive credit for service after that date.
July 1, 1947	Section (b) changed to: on termination of service before the retirement age, if the employee had 20 years or more continuous service and had 10 years of participation in the plan, an annuity at retirement age 65 would include that purchased by his contributions up to the termination date and that purchased by company contributions in addition to his own.	Employee in service July 1, 1947, who was 35 years old but not yet 65, had 1 year or more of service, and was receiving over $600 a year salary, could participate on that date and receive credit for service after that date.
	Added: participants in the plan on July 1, 1947, who became 65 after July 1, 1942, or would become 65 before July 1, 1957, eligible, on retirement, for company-paid supplemental annuity up to $10 a month if past and future service annuities at 65 plus supplemental annuity did not exceed $50 a month.	
July 1, 1950	Changed to: minimum annuity on retirement at 65 with 20 years or more of service, $125 a month including Social Security; proportionately reduced annuity for retirement at 65 with 15 but less than 20 years' service.	Eligibility requirements for service credit after July 1, 1950, changed to: (a) 5 or more years of service and 25 years old, or 1 year or more of service and 35 years old; (b) salary over $600 a year; and (c) not yet 65 years old.
	Employee totally and permanently disabled before 65 eligible for retirement with reduced annuities after 15 or more years of service.	

[1] The last item under each entry represents the most recent change.

[2] The term "shift men" applies to men employed for specific periods in the course of continuous operations (regularly carried on during two or more shifts per day for 7 days a week); all other employees are considered "day men."

[3] During the period covered by Executive Order 9240 (October 1, 1942, to August 21, 1945), practices relating to premium pay for week-end and holiday work were modified where necessary to conform to that order.

[4] Denied by NWLB rulings of August 8, 1944, and August 17, 1944; subsequently the Board accepted a petition for review of the rulings in the case (No. 13-623), and on September 28, 1944, approved the change.

[5] Schedule of contributory group life insurance is as follows:

Annual earnings of employees	*Amount of insurance*
$1,000 but less than $2,000	$1,000
$2,000 but less than $3,000	2,000
$3,000 but less than $4,000	3,000
$4,000 but less than $5,000	4,000
$5,000 but less than $7,500	6,500
$7,500 and over	9,000

—Marion Raymenton Robbins
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Cotton-Compress Warehouses Under FLSA. A United States court of appeals recently ruled [3] that employees of a cotton-compress warehouse were covered by the minimum-wage and overtime-compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Suit was filed by employees to obtain the difference between the minimum statutory rate of 75 cents an hour and the rate of 47½ cents an hour actually paid to them. The employer could not establish that these employees came within the section 13 (a) (10) exemption for employees within the "area of production (as defined by the [Wage and Hour] Administrator) engaged in . . . compressing . . . agricultural . . . commodities for market." The Secretary of Labor intervened and sought an injunction to obtain the company's compliance with the minimum-wage provisions of the act.

To be exempt under the Administrator's definition, the employees would have had to be employed in an establishment not in or near a city or town of more than 2,500 population, and within 50 air miles of 95 percent of the sources of supply of the commodities received, on which operations at the establishment were performed.

The compress company conceded that its establishment was not within this "area of production" as defined by the Administrator, but urged that the definition was invalid because it was not within the intent of the act. In support of its view, the company pointed out that over 81 percent of all compress-warehouse plants are located in towns having a population of 2,500 or more, and that to eliminate plants so located from the exemption is to exclude all or most of them.

The appellate court by a two-to-one majority rejected the company's view and ruled that the definition was valid. The Administrator's regulation was promulgated, the majority noted, after the United States Supreme Court had declared an earlier regulation to be invalid as to a requirement not contained in the present regulation.[4]

"It is evident that Congress intended to exempt some, but not all, of the employees engaged in the enumerated industries," the majority noted, adding that "the exemptions must be determined by drawing geographical lines in order to differentiate between that which is predominantly rural in its economic sense, and that which is essentially industrial." The Administrator, the majority ruled, could properly include in his definition of "area of production" the distance from which enterprises obtain commodities on which they perform operations enumerated in the act. It was also noted that the 2,500-population test after public hearings, in the judgment of the Administrator, came "closer to accomplishing the objective for which it was intended than any other known test," and "was generally considered a dividing line between urban and rural communities. . . . Discrimination between plants, depending upon the population of cities and towns where located, was recognized, but as the Administrator points out, discrimination is inherent in any statute which exempts some but not all employees in plants engaged in the same industry. Only a definition which would exempt none or all of the employees would entirely avoid some discrimination." Finally, the majority concluded, the record in the case did not support the compress company's view that the Administrator's definition of "area of production" had the practical effect of excluding all compress warehouses from the exemption.

A dissenting opinion disagreed because "generally the population of a city or town has no reasonable relation to the question of whether a plant is located within the area of production," and because the United States Supreme Court in *Addison* v. *Holly Hill Co.*, had not ruled to the contrary.

Petition for rehearing was denied by the court on October 1.

Applicability of Act to Telephone-Answering Service. A United States Federal court held [5] that employees of a company operating a telephone-answering service, which took calls and received mail and telegrams both from within and from outside the State, were engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the FLSA.

Since the company was operating a private business which furnished telephone-answering service and not a public telephone exchange, the exemption provided in section 13 (a) (11) for such exchanges was not applicable. Therefore, the Secretary was entitled to an injunction requiring the employer to pay his employees at least the minimum wage and the overtime compensation required by the act.

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Tobin* v. *Traders Compress Co.* (C. A. 10, Sept. 2, 1952).

[4] *Addison* v. *Holly Hill Co.* (322 U. S. 607; rehearing denied 323 U. S. 809).

[5] *Tobin* v. *Lambert* (D. C. Utah, June 23, 1952).

Labor Relations

Refusal To Bargain. The National Labor Relations Board held[6] that a company violated section 8 (a) (5) of the Labor Management Relations Act in refusing to bargain with a union which had been certified as bargaining representative for the employees in the company's plant.

The company refused to bargain on the ground that the union had never established a clear right to represent the employees, as evidenced by a close contest and confusion attending the election. Therefore, the company contended, the Board had erred in certifying the union as bargaining representative.

Previously, the Board had examined statements submitted by the employer concerning the conduct of the election to prove that the election results were inconclusive. The Board, however, had found no formal hearing necessary and no warrant for setting aside the election, and had certified the union. After reviewing the entire case in the instant proceeding, the Board held there was no reason for changing its earlier decision.

Employer Interference with Elections. In another NLRB ruling,[7] an employer who used company property for speeches the day before a representation election, while denying the union a similar right, was found to have violated section 9 (c) of the act.

The employer contended that the employees had reasonable opportunity to hear both sides of the issue and that the Board should find no interference with the conduct of the election. The union had conducted a vigorous campaign during which, among other things, it had distributed literature at the gates of the plant.

Although the union had opportunity to contact employees concerning the issues, the Board noted, it was denied the use of company time and property. Until the employer utilized such a forum for campaigning, the union had no right to use thereof. The Board cited *Bonwit Teller, Inc.*,[8] stating that when the employer used plant facilities for this purpose and denied the union a similar use, the employees were no longer able to hear both sides under circumstances approximating equality. Such conduct therefore constituted interference with their freedom of choice in selecting a bargaining representative.

Discharge of Employees for Concerted Activities. A circuit court of appeals held [9] that a company which discharged employees who had engaged in concerted activities for mutual aid and protection violated section 8 (a) (1) of the act.

Shortly after the Christmas holiday, 11 employees requested an opportunity to discuss with the employer his failure to pay the usual Christmas bonus. The president of the company stated it could not afford to pay the bonus, and directed the workers to return to work or leave the premises. Two spokesmen for the group indicated that they would seek legal advice. When the president learned that they had done so, he announced that they were fired.

The court cited *NLRB* v. *J. I. Case Co.*,[10] and held that the object and scope of activities of the three discharged employees could not be considered as beyond the bounds of the act; they had merely stopped work to present a grievance concerning conditions of employment and to make a reasonable attempt to get the grievance solved.

Representation—Union Discrimination. The NLRB found [11] that a union had violated section 8 (b) (2) of the act. The union agreed with an employer to apply the terms of an existing contract effective in one plant to another plant. However, the employees of the second plant, for whom a competing union had filed a representation petition, had not yet had an opportunity to exercise their choice of a bargaining representative. The employer and the union representing the workers in the first plant then executed a new contract, which also included the workers in the second plant, and which required the employees, as a condition of employment, to pay initiation fees and membership dues. The union contended it had acted in good faith in entering into the agreement.

The Board held that an employer and one of the competing unions could not, in the face of a representation petition, determine the question of representation themselves. Citing *Midwest Piping and Supply Co.*,[12] the ruling pointed out that neither a union nor an employer can arrogate to itself the responsibility that Congress has delegated to the Board.

Welfare Funds, Ratification of Contract. A United States district court held [13] that a coal company which had made payments for 1948 and 1949 into a welfare fund, pursuant to the 1948 Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement, had thus ratified the agreement. Such ratification, the court held, created apparent authority in the Coal Operators' Association, which negotiated the 1948 contract, to enter into a later agreement on the company's behalf.

Payments to the fund had been made on the basis of production, as provided in the 1948 agreement, up to April 30, 1949. Late in 1949, after the 1950 agreement had been entered into, the company advised the union that payments would be discontinued.

The court held that although the defendant's payments were not made under the 1950 agreement, the ratification

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[6] *In re Wilkening Manufacturing Co. and United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Local 416* (100 NLRB No. 197, Sept. 23, 1952).

[7] *In re Onondaga Pottery Co. and Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America* (100 NLRB No. 188, Sept. 16, 1952).

[8] 93 NLRB No. 73.

[9] *Modern Motors, Inc.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 8, Sept. 16, 1952).

[10] C. A. 8 (Sept. 16, 1952).

[11] *In re Local 404, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and International Association of Machinists.* (100 NLRB No. 135, Aug. 26, 1952).

[12] 63 NLRB 1060.

[13] *Lewis* v. *Cable* (W. D. Penna., Sept. 4, 1952).

of the 1948 agreement was conduct on the part of the company which a third person could reasonably interpret as consent to have the association negotiate the 1950 agree, ment. Defendant's contentions that the payments under the 1948 agreement were made under threat of a strike and that they did not, therefore, constitute ratification of that agreement, were rejected.

Service of Process. A Tennessee court of appeals held constitutional[14] a statute providing for substituted service of process on unincorporated associations doing business in the State.

The statute required unincorporated associations, including unions, doing business in the State, to appoint an agent within the State upon whom all processes could be served. In the absence of such designation, all processes could be served upon the secretary of state. This statute, the court held, was a valid exercise of the State's police power and not unconstitutional as violative of the due-process and equal-protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Citing *Suggs* v. *Hendrix*,[15] the court held that the statute protected citizens of Tennessee against the inconvenience—which often amounted to a complete denial of redress—of entering a foreign jurisdiction to sue for a wrong arising out of business done within the State.

State Regulation of Public Utilities. A Wisconsin circuit court, after finding that a local telephone company was engaged in interstate commerce, held [16] that the Wisconsin public utility antistrike act could not be applied to unions picketing the telephone company.

Citing *Plankinton Packing Co.* v. *Wisconsin Employees Relations Board*,[17] the court pointed out that when Congress has preempted the field of labor relations and has closed it to State regulation, State law must yield to Federal law. The statutory provision under which the plaintiff sought injunctive relief had been held by the United States Supreme Court to be in conflict with the Federal Labor Management Relations Act.[18]

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Veteran Not Immune From Lay-Off During Military Service. The lawfulness, under reemployment statutes, of laying off an employee during his military service and the effect of such lay-off on his seniority were the issues in a case before a New Jersey district court.[19] The veteran was first employed on December 4, 1939, left for military service February 16, 1945, and made timely application for restoration around October 1, 1946. During his military service, his employment record was marked to show a lay-off as of July 12, 1945. When he applied for restoration, he was told that no work in his classification was available, but that he would be notified when work could be given him. After some time in other employment, he was reemployed by his former employer on March 14, 1949, in the same position as before military service, but with seniority as of the March 1949 date. The veteran claimed seniority as of December 4, 1939.

He did not claim that, if he had not entered military service, his contractual seniority would have prevented his lay-off on July 12, 1945, or required his recall within 3 years after that date. He contended that he could not be lawfully laid off while in the Armed Forces. (If his lay-off had counted only from October 1, 1946, when he applied for reemployment, the 3 years would not have expired by March 14, 1949, when he was again employed.) The court rejected this view, on the established principle that the statutory rights of a returning veteran apply to the position, defined by valid collective-bargaining agreements, which he would hold if he had "been continously on the job" instead of in military service. Without deciding which of the successive collective agreements would control retention of seniority, the court found that the 3-year limit of the most favorable one would not have saved him, after the lay-off, from loss of seniority on July 12, 1948, if he had not been in military service. Hence, the March 14, 1949, seniority date did not violate his statutory rights.

The collective-bargaining agreements successively in force between 1938 and 1950 provided in all cases for lay-off and recall in seniority order, but differed as to length of time after a lay-off during which an employee retained his seniority if not reached for recall. All provided that the individual, if not reached for recall within the agreed period, received no credit for past seniority if again reemployed. The maximum period for retention of seniority specified in any of the agreements was 3 years after lay-off.

Unemployment Compensation

Benefits Erroneously Paid. An Ohio Court of Common Pleas held [20] that claimants who received unemployment compensation and later received settlements from their employer as a result of a claim filed with the National Labor Relations Board were not "at fault" within the meaning of the Ohio provision on overpayments. This provision read in part: ". . . if the administrator finds that an applicant for benefits has been credited with a waiting period or paid benefits to which he was not entitled for reasons other than fraudulent misrepresentation, the administrator may within 3 years by order cancel

[14] *McDaniel* v. *Textile Workers Union* (Tenn. Court of Appeals, East. Div., Aug. 11, 1952).

[15] 142 F. 2d 740 (C. A. 5).

[16] *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* v. *Communications Workers* (C. C. Milwaukee Co., Wis., Apr. 12, 1952).

[17] 338 U. S. 953.

[18] *Amalgamated Association* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* (340 U. S. 383).

[19] *Carr* v. *New York Shipbuilding Corp.* (D. N. J., Aug. 7, 1952).

[20] *Cluckey* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Ct. of Com. Pleas, Erie Co., Ohio, 1952).

such waiting period and require that such benefits be repaid in cash to the bureau or be withheld from any benefits to which applicant is otherwise entitled, except that restitution shall not be required where the applicant is not at fault in the matter of overpayment." The court stated that if there was any fault "it was upon the part of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, in not protecting itself, in the event that any of these claimants received a settlement after negotiations with the NLRB."

Conclusive Presumption of Unavailability. The Illinois Supreme Court held[21] that a wife who leaves her employment to be with her husband, leaves because of martial circumstances, and is, therefore, not available for work within the meaning of the Illinois unemployment compensation act. The Illinois statutory provision in question reads: "An individual shall be deemed unavailable for work . . . if he has left work voluntarily because of marital, filial, or other domestic circumstances, except that this provision shall not apply whenever such circumstances have ceased to exist." The court, in setting aside the board of review's award of benefits, held that the board's distinction between the "actual event" of leaving employment and the underlying motive of desiring to be with one's spouse, was erroneous.

Coverage of Taxicab Drivers. The Illinois Supreme Court held[22] that cab drivers engaged in operating their own cabs, at their own expense, at their own risk, and for their own profit are not employees of the company from which they leased their licenses to operate the cabs. The cab company did not own the cabs but held 13 licenses, which it leased to cab drivers for $60 a week. Under the standard contract between the company and the drivers, the company insured the cabs. The drivers agreed to be responsible for property damage; to report all accidents to the company; to bear the cost of repairs and operation; and to transfer titles to their vehicles to the company as security. The contracts further provided that the drivers were not employees of the company, but that the relationship of independent contractor prevailed, and the drivers would not be subject to any control, direction, or influence by the company.

On the basis that the definitions contained in the unemployment compensation act were controlling, the court found that the cab drivers performed no services for the company. In answer to the contention that, because city ordinances required the company to operate cabs rather than lease them, the drivers were employees of the company, the court stated: "The fact that the contract may have violated the city ordinances is not determinative of the actual relationship between Park Cabs and its drivers. We need not and do not decide whether there has been, in fact, a violation . . . In our view, economic facts as they actually exist are determinative here."

Leaving Employment Upon Medical Advice. The New Hampshire Superior Court held[23] that voluntary leaving of employment on the advice of a physician, based on the physician's belief that the conditions of employment adversely affected claimant's health, did not constitute a voluntary leaving without good cause attributable to the employer. The court also held that claimant was able to work and available for work. She had been hospitalized for arthritis prior to the employment in question, which she accepted on a trial basis after disclosing all pertinent facts to the employer. After several weeks on the job, she was again afflicted with pain and was hospitalized for several days. Claimant was advised by her doctor to quit her job, and she did so. The court held that where the conditions of employment affect the health of the employee, the leaving was either involuntary or for good cause attributable to the employer.

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[21] *Illinois Bell Telephone Co.* v. *Board of Review of the Department of Labor* (Ill. Sup. Ct., Sept. 17, 1952).

[22] *Parks Cab Co.* v. *Annunzio* (Ill. Sup. Ct., Sept. 17, 1952).

[23] *Varney, d/b/a Varney's Laundry* v. *Bridges and Riley* (N. H. Super. Ct., Apr. 4, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 15, 1952

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Cyrus S. Ching as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, effective September 30, and named David L. Cole as his successor. (Source: White House release, Sept. 15, 1952.)

THE American Federation of Labor opened its 71st annual convention at New York City, N. Y. (Source: The American Federationist, Sept. 1952; for discussion, see p. 499 of this issue.)

September 16

THE Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Housing and Home Finance Agency announced the beginning of a "period of residential credit control relaxation" by suspending Regulation X (see Chron. item for June 9, 1952, MLR, July 1952). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 182, Sept. 17, 1952, p. 8350.)

September 17

THE United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and anthracite operators, following union notification of termination of contract, reached an interim agreement, effective October 1. It provided for a 20-cent increase (to 50 cents a ton) in operators' royalty payments to the union's health and welfare fund and further negotiations on wage issues. A bituminous coal strike was averted when the Bituminous Coal Operators Association and the UMWA reached agreement on September 20 on a 1-year contract, effective October 1. Major provisions include a wage increase of $1.90 a day (to a basic day rate of $18.25), and a 10-cent-a-ton increase (to 40 cents a ton) in royalty payments to the bituminous welfare and retirement fund. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, Oct. 1, 1952; and New York Times, Sept. 18, 21, and Oct. 1, 1952.)

On October 3, the Office of Price Stabilization granted a price increase of 20 cents a ton for anthracite coal, effective October 1. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 195, Oct. 4, 1952, p. 8902.)

September 19

IN A CASE involving the Seafarers' International Union of North America (AFL), the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Local 249 (AFL), and the Hammermill Paper Co., the National Labor Relations Board held that Local 249 had violated the secondary boycott ban of the Labor Management Relations Act. The local had advised members not to cross a picket line placed by the first union outside their workplace. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 43, Sept. 29, 1952, LRRM, p. 1419.)

September 22

FOLLOWING prolonged negotiations, members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) voted acceptance of an offer made by the New York Shipping Association for arbitration of their wage dispute. The union's requests include an hourly wage increase of 50 cents and double time for all overtime and premium work. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 19, 29, and Oct. 1, 1952.)

September 24

THE International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and Westinghouse Electric Corp. reached a 1-year agreement, effective October 1. It affects 45,000 workers and provides for hourly wage increases ranging from 7.5 to 13 cents, extension of the modified union shop under certain conditions, and other benefits. (Source: IUE release, Sept. 24, 1952.)

September 28

FOLLOWING Presidential appeal to union and management officials "in the interest of national defense," striking members of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) agreed to resume work on vital military planes at Lockheed and Douglas aircraft plants in Southern California pending final contract negotiations. Affected were 25,000 workers on strike at Lockheed plants since September 8 (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1952, MLR, Oct. 1952), and 13,000 at the Douglas plant at El Segundo since September 15. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 28 and 29, 1952.)

October 9

THE NLRB, in the case of *Jandel Furs, Washington, D. C., and Abe Weinstein; Fur Workers Union, Local 72, of International Fur and Leather Workers Union of United States and Canada (Ind.)* and *Same*, ruled that both employer and union had violated LMRA by requiring union membership for participation in benefits of welfare fund established by union contract. Under the contract, the employer was required to contribute a percentage of earnings of all employees to the union for the sole support of the fund. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 49, Oct. 20, 1952, p. 2, and LRRM, p. 1463.)

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Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

THREATENED coal strikes were averted by agreements reached in September with anthracite and bituminous-coal mine operators. Stoppages at several large aircraft plants ended following a Presidential appeal. Major agreements were concluded in the electrical products industry.

Negotiations and Arbitration

Coal. A threatened stoppage by about 170,000 northern bituminous-coal miners was averted when the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association announced on September 20—the contract expiration date—that a new 1-year agreement had been reached. A formal contract, effective October 1, was signed September 29. A day later, virtually all bituminous-coal operators represented by the Southern Coal Producers' Association agreed to the same basic contract provisions.[2] The contract also applied to most bituminous-coal mines west of Ohio which previously had agreed to accept the settlement finally concluded with Appalachian soft-coal producers.

Key terms of the agreement with northern operators provided for a $1.90 increase in the $16.35 basic daily wage and an increase of 10 cents a ton (from 30 to 40 cents) in employers' contributions to the union's welfare and retirement fund. They also provided for incorporation in the national agreement of seniority provisions previously included in district agreements; application of the agreement to mining properties leased by coal operators to nonunion coal producers; and a pledge to settle disputes by resort to collective bargaining and contractual grievance procedures rather than by recourse to the courts. The union refused the employers' request for a clause stipulating that the contract would become inoperative if the Wage Stabilization Board disapproved the adjustments. The contract will extend beyond the October 1, 1953, expiration date provided neither party files a termination notice.

The bituminous-coal agreements were preceded by an interim settlement reached with anthracite operators on September 17. Pending a settlement with bituminous-coal operators on wages and other issues, it provided for an increase of 20 cents a ton (from 30 to 50 cents) in the employers' health and welfare fund payments. However, no final agreement with anthracite operators was announced at the end of the month, when the previous contracts expired.

Electrical Products. Wage increases ranging from 7½ to 13 cents an hour were provided in agreements reached between the General Electric Co. and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.), effective September 15, and between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), effective October 1.[2]

About 44,000 workers were affected by the GE wage increases which totaled 5.76 percent, including a general hourly wage increase of 2.5 percent (with a minimum raise of 3½ cents an hour) and 3.26 percent to compensate for increases in the cost-of-living since September 15, 1951. "Substantial improvements in sickness, accident, hospitalization, and maternity insurance benefits" were also agreed upon, according to a GE announcement. GE refused to agree to a provision substituting two additional holidays for two holidays (Fourth of July and Memorial Day) that occur on Saturday in 1953.

Westinghouse salaried employees represented by IUE received monthly increases ranging from $13 to $22.55. In addition, adjustments, affecting about 45,000 workers, averaged about 10 cents an hour, the company stated. Other terms of the Westinghouse agreement provided for reopenings of pension and insurance provisions in January 1953, and wages in April 1953; and extension of the present modified union-shop provision to addi-

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See October 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 433).

tional locals upon receipt by the company of a petition signed by a majority of a local union's membership. Unlike the GE-UE agreement, the Westinghouse-IUE settlement provided for two alternative holidays in lieu of the two holidays that fall on Saturday in 1953. Similar agreements affecting an additional 32,000 Westinghouse employees were concluded subsequently with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.) and the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions.

Following a prolonged deadlock in contract discussions between GE and IUE (CIO), the union's conference board on September 29 voted to empower its negotiators to call a strike "when and if" they considered this action necessary. The conference board acted after the union's president cancelled plans for a strike vote by the general membership. Earlier, the union had agreed to GE's wage offer [2] but conditioned its action on acceptance by the company of 7 paid holidays in 1953 (in lieu of 5 offered by the company), a modified union shop, and reopening of negotiations on wages, pensions, and social insurance in March 1953. Further negotiations were scheduled for September 30.

Maritime. Members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) on September 22 voted to accept a proposal by the New York Shipping Association to arbitrate their wage dispute.[3] The proposal followed the union's refusal to reduce its demands for an hourly increase of 50 cents in base rates and double-time instead of straight-time for overtime and premium work; the employers offered flat increases of 8½ cents for straight-time and 12¾ cents for overtime. Earlier, the union withdrew several demands which the employers claimed were not bargainable issues under the contractual wage-review clause.[2]

Four stipulations were included in the arbitration proposal: (1) selection of the arbitrators from a panel of 5 names of be suggested either by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association; (2) the wage award to be effective October 1; (3) the arbitrator's decision to be final, subject to approval by the WSB; and (4) the union and its affiliated locals and membership, must not resort to strikes, picketing, coercion, or other economic force during the arbitration proceedings, as a result of the arbitrator's award, or the WSB decision. Subsequently, the parties agreed that the FMCS should suggest the panel of arbitrators.

Automobiles. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) requested the General Motors Corp. to liberalize wage and pension provisions of their 5-year contract which extends until May 1955 without provision for any interim reopening. The UAW General Motors' Council, representing locals with a membership of about 300,000, made the following proposals: (1) inclusion in the basic wage rates of 21 of the 26 cents in hourly wage increases granted under the contractual cost-of-living escalator clause agreed upon in 1948; (2) an increase in the "annual improvement" or productivity factor from 4 to 5 cents an hour; and (3) adjustment of the present $125 monthly pension payment in order "to restore the same purchasing power" the amount had when the contract was signed in May 1950. Similar proposals were submitted to the Chrysler Corp. The union stated that other employers in the automobile industry operating under GM-type contracts [3] would also be requested to agree to these improvements.

Strikes and Settlements

Aircraft. Following an appeal by the President "in the interest of national defense" strikes which had idled about 25,000 workers at southern California plants of the Lockheed Aircraft Co. and about 15,000 workers at the El Segundo, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Co. were ended by the International Association of Machinists (AFL) on September 28. Interim agreements were reached providing for a resumption of production under the terms of recently expired contracts, pending final negotiation.

The Lockheed strike began September 8 following protracted negotiations on the union's proposals for a general hourly wage increase of 14 cents, an additional 2-cent hourly cost-of-living wage adjustment, the union shop, and various fringe benefits. The company offered an hourly

[3] See June 1950 (p. 655) issue of Monthly Labor Review; August 1950 issue (p. 218).

increase of 7 cents, and in addition 2 cents an hour to offset increased living costs. In subsequent bargaining discussions the union withdrew the union shop request in order to counter a company claim that disagreement over this issue was primarily responsible for failure to settle the dispute.

The strike involving Douglas aircraft workers was called September 15 in an effort to enforce wage, fringe, and union-shop demands.[2] The company offered a 5-cent hourly wage increase—about half the amount requested by the union. A threatened walk-out involving an additional 16,000 employees at the company's Santa Monica, Calif. plant was averted when the IAM local membership voted to accept the company's offer.

The wage dispute involving North American Aviation, Inc., and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) was settled on September 10 when the Wage Stabilization Board approved an arbitration panel award covering a general hourly wage increase of 10 cents, retroactive to April 28.[3]

Farm Equipment. No settlement was reached at the end of the month in the prolonged strike involving the International Harvester Co. and the Farm Equipment Workers (Ind.) that idled about 25,000 workers.[3] [4] Company officials stated on September 25 that they would consider a union proposal to utilize the contract previously in effect as a basis for negotiating an end to the stoppage.

An additional 5,000 employees at the company's Melrose Park, Ill., plant were idle as the result of another strike called by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) on August 4. The walk-out, the union claimed, was in protest against wage reductions resulting from revised job production standards instituted by the company.

[4] See August 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 201).

Other Developments

Clothing. New contract proposals, formulated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) for presentation to the Clothing Manufacturers Association, stressed wage increases to offset advances in living costs and anticipated "substantial rent increases." Other union goals included hospitalization coverage for members' wives and children under 18; 6 paid holidays annually, regardless of the day on which the holiday occurs; 2 weeks' vacation with pay after 1 year's service; severance pay when companies liquidate; the union label sewed on all garments produced; and a master agreement providing for a uniform termination date in all clothing markets.

Petroleum. Long-range policies providing for constant improvements in real wages and in personal and job security were endorsed on September 2 by delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the Oil Workers' International Union (CIO). The union's future bargaining objectives include "modest but continuous" wage increases to compensate for advances in productivity, in addition to cost-of-living wage adjustments; jointly-administered pension plans, together with full and immediate vesting of pension contributions in order to enable individual workers to retain pension rights upon transfer to other employment; a 36-hour workweek in lieu of lay-offs in the event of a recession; improvements in seniority provisions and in grievance and arbitration procedures; and company-wide negotiations to replace plant-by-plant bargaining. O. A. Knight, president of the union, asserted that productivity wage increases based upon increased output per man-hour should amount to about 3 percent annually.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Review

Union Solidarity: The Internal Cohesion of a Labor Union. By Arnold M. Rose. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1952. xx, 209 pp. $3.

The relationship between union leaders and rank and file workers, and the question of how closely their ideas correspond, has been the subject of much discussion Until now, however, basic facts have been lacking; this is the first full-fledged empirical survey of the attitude of members of a large local toward the union and its leaders.

Investigating Local 688 (8,500 members) of the Teamsters' Union, the author has attempted to shed light on reasons for the members' feeling of solidarity with their union, and on the degree to which rank and file attitudes help the union attain its objectives. The study stays clear of the temptation to generalize from the experience of this one local, stating: "These observations are descriptive necessarily of only the one social group at a specific period in its history."

The workers' feeling toward the union was found to be proportionate to their participation in its affairs, as measured by attendance and speaking at union meetings, by support of shop stewards, etc. It is, however, not clear whether the workers' favorable attitude was the cause or consequence of their participation. This general loyalty to the union did not preclude specific criticism of the staff and some policies of the local. Actually, the workers' participation was intimately linked with their feeling that the union should be, and is, democratic. The majority declared they attached greater importance to a democratic union than to top leaders getting what the members want and need. This may have been a leading question, however. In other words, the opinion that the union successfully achieves its purposes for its members was generally expressed by the same majority of the workers, who showed a strong desire for a democratic union and proved their belief that the degree of democracy can be increased by actively participating in union affairs.

Another interesting fact brought out by the study is that loyalty to the union was in no way combined with antagonism to the employer. The majority of the workers wanted the union to be fair to the employer, recognizing that there are limits to wage increases, thus illustrating the absence of a cleavage between workers and other strata of society, which the author expressly states in his introductory statement. Although it has become the practice of some sociologists to assert the existence of class rigidity in American society, this reviewer would like to point out that labor's progress in the last decade or two has moved the workers' outlook closer to that of the middle classes, and that increasing participation in national affairs is lessening their feeling of being separated from other groups of society. But social mobility must be viewed nationally, and sociological studies of individual communities focus on the rigidity of barriers often without considering that to participate fully in community life and move up the social ladder it is frequently necessary also to move geographically.

Less clear-cut conclusions emerge when the members' attitudes toward individual policies and goals of the union are measured. As could have been expected if the workers approved the union, they supported its organizational work strongly, as well as its economic goals in general. They mildly favored political action but not contributions. The attitude of the individual worker toward minorities, particularly Negroes, was slightly more liberal than his average neighbor's; given the determined pro-minority policy of the union, the workers' attitude seems to have been only slightly influenced by the union—but the subjectivity and somewhat leading nature of these questions make even this result inconclusive.

While its findings are clearly significant, the most serious shortcoming of the study is its method—a fault candidly admitted by the author. The study was conducted by detailed questionnaires, completed during interviews by a group of students. The questions approached every topic from different angles to probe its ramifications, and thus check the answers. Even assuming that misunderstandings can be avoided, the method seems inadequate for a subjective topic such as union loyalty. It would have been advisable to first interview each worker skillfully by the nondirective method in order to ascertain his attitudes through his own statements, before presenting him with concrete questions. Also, a period of working and living among these workers and their families should have supplemented the questionnaires to get at the unexpressed problems and to put the answers into the right framework. After all, most of the questions searched for attitudes rather than objectively quantifiable information; hence over-generalizations, widely accepted attitudes within the union community, and knowledge of the purpose of the study might have partially dictated the answers received in the interviews.

This criticism should, however, not detract from the great contribution of this study, which is both a landmark and a signpost in union research. It is also remarkable that the union cooperated so fully in an attempt to probe its innermost problems, and is a tribute to the leadership of Harold Gibbons, its director. There is dire need for such studies to furnish information on the internal forces which shape unions. —KIRK R. PETSHEK.

Cooperative Movement

Crusade: The Fight for Economic Democracy in North America, 1921–45. By Roy F. Bergengren. New York, Exposition Press, Inc., 1952. 379 pp., illus. $3.75.

Because the author believes strongly that "the *brotherhood of free men* is a realizable aspiration for mankind," he offers the story of his "Crusade" to show how the credit-union movement has been brought to the "edge of maturity." "The basic idea of the credit union," Mr. Bergengren points out, "is that a group of people can organize cooperatively, pool their individual savings and, from this pool, take care of their own credit problem without usury." His job during the Crusade period 1921–45 was "to make this idea valid in law throughout the United States" by doing whatever was necessary to get such legislation enacted. After that, he took on the task of making the laws work. This book discusses the problems encountered in his work and their solutions, as well as the work done by collaborators in the field. Some statistical data are included to show the movement's growth during both the Crusade period and the subsequent years up to the time of writing, October 1950.

Developments in Consumers' Cooperatives in 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 29 pp. (Bull. 1073.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Handbook on Major Regional Farm Supply Purchasing Cooperatives, 1950 and 1951. By Martin A. Abrahamsen and Jane L. Scearce. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1952. 60 pp., map; processed. (Miscellaneous Report 164.)

Publications on Agricultural Cooperation. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, 1952. 29 pp.; processed. (Circular A–23.)

Farmers' Cooperation in Sweden. By Åke Gullander. Ames, Iowa State College Press, 1951. 184 pp., illus. $2.50.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment in Metropolitan Areas: A Summary of Available Data on Employment Trends, 1947–51, in 100 Metropolitan Areas. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 111 pp.; processed. Free.

Intergovernmental Relations in Employment Security. By Francis E. Rourke. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1952. 133 pp., bibliography, maps. (Intergovernmental Relations in the United States, Research Monograph 6.)

Examination of the administration in Minnesota of the Federal Wagner-Peyser and Social Security Acts in terms of relationships between the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security and the State employment security agencies.

Placement of Professional Personnel. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. 45 pp., forms; processed. (Employment Office Training Program Unit 11.) Free.

Underemployment in Asia: I, Nature and Extent; II, Its Relation to Investment Policy. By Chiang Hsieh. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1952, pp. 703–725; July 1952, pp. 30–39. 60 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Handicapped

Disabled Men Work Again. By Stanwood L. Hanson. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, July 1952, pp. 787–790. $1.)

One of four articles in the July issue of the Journal on the subject of rehabilitation.

NEPH Week: Minutes of the Spring Meeting, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington, April 18, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 79 pp., illus.; processed. Free.

National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, October 5–11, 1952—A Program Guide. By President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 22 pp., charts. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A guide for State and local NEPH committees in providing job opportunities for qualified handicapped workers.

Report of a Conference on Rehabilitation in Compensation Cases—A Panel Discussion and Demonstration Sponsored by the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, January 16, 1952. New York, Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 1952. 53 pp., illus.

Report of Proceedings of the 5th Annual Workshop of Guidance, Training and Placement Supervisors, Washington, D. C., April 21–25, 1952: Part I, Total Evaluation of the Client; Part II, Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded and Emotionally Disturbed; Part III, Rehabilitation Programs for the Homebound. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1952. 35, 62, 76 pp., bibliographies; processed.

National Conference on Handicapped Persons, Pretoria, February 1952. Pretoria, Department of Social Welfare, 1952. 61 pp.; processed.

Background data on rehabilitation of the handicapped in the Union of South Africa, with some related information for Canada and the United States, prepared for use of the delegates to the conference.

Industrial Health

Dust in Steel Foundries. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Factory Department, 1951. 83 pp., charts, illus. 3s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Contains sections on dust control.

Health Hazards in the Plating Room and Their Control. By Samuel Moskowitz. (*In* Monthly Review, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, July 1952, pp. 25–27; August 1952, pp. 29–32.)

Industrial Lung Diseases of Iron and Steel Foundry Workers. By A. I. G. McLaughlin. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Factory Department, 1950. 282 pp., diagrams, illus. £1 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Industrial Cancer of the Lungs. By May R. Mayers, M.D. (*In* Monthly Review, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, June 1952, pp. 21–24; July 1952, pp. 27–28, bibliography.)

Progress of American Industrial Medicine in the First Half of the Twentieth Century. By Robert T. Legge, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, August 1952, pp. 905–912. $1.)

A review of major industrial health problems, movements, and leaders, by a pioneer industrial physician and teacher, from his own experience and observations.

Industrial Relations

Contract Expirations and Wage Adjustments in Major Agreements, [as of August 1, 1952]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 28 pp.; processed. Free.

Mature Collective Bargaining: Prospects and Problems. Edited by Anne P. Cook. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 88 pp. 50 cents.

Texts of six lectures delivered at University of California from November 1949 to December 1951.

The Problem of Delay in Administering the Labor-Management Relations Act. Staff Report to Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, 2d session. Washington, 1952. 34 pp. (Committee Print.)

Describes procedures of the National Labor Relations Board and makes recommendations for expediting the handling of different types of cases.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference on Industrial Relations, April 18, 1952. Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Department of Industrial Relations, 1952. 51 pp.

Includes texts of speeches on Wage Stabilization and the Steel Crisis; Government Power and Free Collective Bargaining; and Collective Bargaining in a Mobilization Economy (Four Viewpoints).

Reports and Resolutions, 16th Annual Meeting, National Executive Board, National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, 1952. New York, National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, 1952. 93 pp.

Outlines the developments and problems met by the board, said to be the only national industrial group conducted under the joint auspices of management and labor.

How Human Relations Problems are Dealt with by Medical Directors, Physicians, and Nurses. By William J. Fulton, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 381–389, forms, illus. 75 cents.)

Work Stoppages: "National Emergency" Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947–June 30, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 9 pp. Free.

Labor Legislation

Labor Relations Law (October 1951). By Marcus Manoff. Philadelphia, Pa., American Law Institute, Committee on Continuing Legal Education, [1952?]. 145 pp. $2.50.

Significant Developments in Labor Law During the Last Half-Century. By Russell A. Smith. (*In* Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, June 1952, pp. 1265–1290. $1.)

Reviews the impact of major national labor legislation in the past 50 years, especially the last 30, stressing the substitution of legislative for judicial policy determination in union-management-employee relations, and the decision to fix certain minimum standards by fiat in the area of employment.

The Law of Seamen, Volume 2. By Martin J. Norris. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., Inc., 1952. xxxii, 505 pp. $15.

The volume includes an extensive list of cases and a detailed index. Volume 1 was issued in 1951 (see Monthly Labor Review, February 1952, p. 199).

Labor Legislation of Japan. Tokyo, Ministry of Labor, 1952. 44 pp.

Labor Organization and Activities

Building Strength Through International Labor Cooperation. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1952. 51 pp., bibliography. (Reprinted from Labor Yearbook, Vol. I, Mobilizing Labor for Defense—35th Annual Report of Secretary of Labor, 1950–51.) Free.

Discusses organized labor's role in the defense program and in the war against communism, as well as the international labor program of the United States Government.

Institutional Ultimates in American Labor Unionism. By Theodore Levitt. (*In* Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1952, pp. 51–65. $1.25.)

Provocative examination of the widely-held thesis that increasing trade-union power leads inevitably to socialism, and an exposition of the basic incompatibility of socialism and unionism by reference to the domestic and European scenes.

The Union Shop Issue Today. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1952. 8 pp.; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo 127.) $1.

A Brief Survey of the History and Activities of the International Transport Workers' Federation. By O. Becu. London, New York, etc., the Federation, [1952?]. 48 pp., illus.

Facts About the International Typographical Union and a Chronological Digest of Its History. Indianapolis, Ind., International Typographical Union, 1952. 64 pp., illus.

Beretning om Virksomheden, 1951. Copenhagen, Samvirkende Fagforbund, 1952. 129 pp.

Report on activities of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions during 1951, with information on employment, unemployment, wages, prices, production, and other factors in the economic situation in Denmark.

Manpower

America's Manpower Crisis: The Report of the Institute on Manpower Utilization and Government Personnel, Stanford University, August 22, 23, and 24, 1951. Edited by Robert A. Walker. Chicago, Public Administration Service, 1952. 191 pp., charts. (Pub. 106.) $3.

Representatives of government, education, business, and labor analyze problems relating to the allocation of manpower, the psychological and social barriers to attaining maximum productivity from human resources, and the recruitment and development of top leadership in the public service.

The Labor Force in War and Transition: Four Countries. By Clarence D. Long. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1952. 61 pp., charts. (Occasional Paper 36.) $1.

Review of the manpower aspects of mobilization during World War II in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Germany. Describes the administrative mechanisms developed to aid in manpower mobilization and evaluates the relative success of each country in meeting its manpower goal. Indicates the present possibilities for labor force expansion in the United States in the event of full mobilization.

Labor-Force Participation, Its Significance to Labor Market Analysis. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. 37 pp., bibliography; processed. Free.

Includes data showing the proportion of the population participating in the labor force in the United States as a whole and in 56 metropolitan areas, by sex and age groups, 1950.

Manpower Requirements in the Aircraft Industry. Manpower Requirements in the Production of Military Weapons. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 34 and 21 pp., charts; processed. (Manpower Reports 16 and 17.) Free.

Iron and Steel Foundries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. 5 pp.; processed. (Industry Manpower Survey 20.) Free.

Other recent BES industry manpower surveys covered aircraft and parts manufacturing, shipbuilding and repair, railroad equipment, machine tool industry, and the woolen and worsted industry (reports 22 to 26).

Proceedings of the Conference on Scientific Manpower: 118th Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, December 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research, 1952. 81 pp., charts.

Series of short papers on crucial problems involving scientific manpower in the fields of physical, biological, engineering, and social sciences; emphasis is on supply and demand, post-baccalaureate training, and selection techniques.

Medical Care

Economic Aspects of Prolonged Illness. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1952. 44 pp., charts, forms, illus. (Pub. 83.)

Proceedings of the Council's autumn meeting, 1951.

Health Resources in the United States—Personnel, Facilities, and Services. By George W. Bachman and Associates. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1952. 344 pp., charts, maps. $5.

Contains a chapter on health service in industry which includes advance data from a 1951 survey by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Independent Plans Providing Medical Care and Hospitalization Insurance in 1949 in the United States. By Agnes W. Brewster. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, 1952. 122 pp., bibliography. (Bureau Memorandum 72.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prepaid industrial plans not affiliated with Blue Cross, Blue Shield, or commercial insurance are reported on, as well as nonindustrial groups.

Labor Plans for Health. By E. Richard Weinerman, M.D. San Francisco, Calif., San Francisco Labor Council, 1952. 45 pp., bibliography, charts.

A study of health and welfare plans under collective bargaining among unions affiliated with San Francisco Labor Council. Includes evaluation of the medical,

economic, and administrative aspects of such plans, and recommendations.

Health Program at a Medical Center. By J. B. Feldman, M. D., and M. D. Kasser, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 141–146, chart, plan. $1.)

Brief report on the health center established by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Philadelphia.

Health Security by Union Action: A Report on the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York. New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York Joint Board, 1952. 62 pp., illus.

Covers the first year's work of the Center.

Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

Employment Outlook in Accounting. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 32 pp., map. (Bull. 1048.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employment Outlook in Electronics Manufacturing. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 30 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. 1072.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Handbook of the United States Air Force—A Manual for Vocational Guidance Counselors and Air Force Personnel Officers. Washington, U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force (Headquarters, Pentagon Building), [1951]. 191 pp., charts, illus.

Practical Sales Psychology. By Donald A. and Eleanor C. Laird. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 291 pp., charts, forms. $4.

Older Workers and the Aged

Age is No Barrier. Albany, New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, 1952. 171 pp., charts, illus. (Legislative Doc., 1952, No. 35.)

Fifth annual report of the committee, including contributions from authorities on health, housing, and economic problems of the aged. The pictorial illustrations serve to emphasize the view that the task ahead is to unshackle the aged from the prejudices of society, and guide them to a new understanding of opportunities in old age.

Fact Book on Aging. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Committee on Aging and Geriatrics, 1952. 62 pp., charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Brief statements with selected charts and tables on personal characteristics, income, employment, living arrangements, and health of older persons in the population.

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Proceedings of the Joint Conference on the Problem of Making a Living While Growing Old, May 22, 23, 1952, Philadelphia, Pa., Presented by Temple University and Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. Philadelphia, Temple University; Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, 1952. 168 pp.

When Should Workers Retire? By Perrin Stryker. (*In* Fortune, New York, September 1952, pp. 110–112, 156, et seq., chart. $1.25.)

Workers Are Young Longer. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, [1952]. 52 pp., charts, forms; processed. Free.

Report of findings and implications of employment service studies of older workers in five localities.

Personnel Management

Personnel Principles and Policies: Modern Manpower Management. By Dale Yoder. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 602 pp., charts, forms, bibliographical footnotes. $7.95.

How to Prepare and Use Job Manuals—A Handbook for Supervisors. By Marguerite Holbrook Watson. New York, William-Frederick Press, 1952. 38 pp., bibliography, diagrams. $1.

Merit-Rating Incentive Schemes. By A. F. Stewart. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1952, pp. 442–461. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Describes the features, advantages, and limitations of merit-rating incentive plans and outlines steps to be taken in introducing such a plan.

Supervisory Merit-Rating. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 29 pp., forms. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 14.). $1.

Training and Holding Employees. New York, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Personnel Group, [1951?]. 123 pp.; processed. $3.50 to Association members, $10 to nonmember stores, $5 to other nonmembers.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Union Wages and Hours: Printing Industry, July 1, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 43 pp. (Bull. 1062.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Bulletins are also available on the Bureau's 1951 surveys of union wages and hours of local transit operating employees and motortruck drivers and helpers, and in the baking and building industries.

Wage Structure: Petroleum Production and Refining, October–November 1951; Radio, Television, and Related Products, November 1951; Steel Foundries, December 1951; Railroad Cars, January 1952; Industrial Chemicals, October–November 1951. Washington,

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 5 reports, variously paged; processed. (Series 2, Nos. 83–87.) Free.

Textile Wages, [1935–49]—An International Study. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 126 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, 31.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions: Primary Iron and Steel Industry, [Canada, October 1951]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1952, pp. 1120–1123. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

Lønnsstatistikk, 1950. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1952. 248 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 92.) Kr. 4.

First annual report on wages published by the Central Statistical Office since it began regular collection of data from firms not belonging to the Norwegian Employers' Association as well as from member companies and public establishments.

Workmen's Compensation

Analysis of Provisions of Workmen's Compensation Laws and Discussion of Coverages, [as of January 1, 1952]. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1952. 61 pp.

The Law of Workmen's Compensation. By Arthur Larson. New York, Matthew Bender & Co., 1952. 2 vols.: xlii, 823 pp.; xx, 770 pp. $40.

Technical analysis of the various aspects of workmen's compensation.

Workmen's Compensation Problems—1951: Proceedings, 37th Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Detroit, October 1–4, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 209 pp. (Bull. 156.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Costs of Administering Reparation for Work Injuries in Illinois. Urbana-Champaign, University of Illinois, 1952. Various pagings; processed.

Pilot study which compares costs and net benefits for railroad workers under the Federal Employers' Liability Act and for other workers under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act.

Miscellaneous

Income and Employment. By Theodore Morgan. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 389 pp., charts. 2d. ed. $6.

Share Ownership in the United States. By Lewis H. Kimmel. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1952. 140 pp., charts. $1.50.

Analysis of the nature and extent of shareholdings in corporations, number and characteristics of shareholders, and number and kinds of issues owned. Includes tabulations showing occupational and industrial distribution of worker shareholders of publicly owned stocks.

Proceedings of the First International Conference of Manufacturers, Sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, New York, December 3–5, 1951. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, [1952]. 412 pp. $3.50.

First meeting of industrial leaders of western Europe and the United States to discuss problems of productivity as related to defense, maintenance of living standards, and peace. Topics included industrial relations problems.

Labor Statistics Series: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (West), Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 9 separate reports, variously paged; processed.

These reports describe the current labor statistics series of the respective countries. Subjects covered include prices, consumer expenditures, the labor force, employment, unemployment, earnings, wage rates, and working hours.

Japan and the World Cotton Goods Trade. By Claudius Murchison. Charlotte, N. C., American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., [1952?]. 37 pp.

A chapter on social and structural changes deals with social legislation, composition of the cotton industry labor force, and wages in cotton and other textile industries.

Tendenser i den Økonomiske Utvikling, Våren 1952. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1952. 122 pp., charts. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 97.) Kr. 3.50.

Review of economic trends and developments in Norway in 1952, including data on production, employment, prices, and wages.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively, to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–13
A–2	A–1
	A–3
	A–4
	A–8
A–3	A–3
	A–4
	A–7
A–4	A–6
A–5	A–9
A–6	None
A–7	A–2
A–8	A–2
A–9	A–14
B–1	B–1
B–2	B–2
C–1	C–1
C–2	None
C–3	C–4
C–4	C–3
C–5	C–2
D–1	D–1
D–2	D–2
D–3	None
D–4	D–4
D–5	D–2
	D–3
D–6	None
D–7a	D–5
D–8	None
E–1	E–2
F–1	H–1
F–2	H–4
F–3	H–6
F–4	H–6
F–5	I–1

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1952									1951			
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. [2]
Total, both sexes													
Civilian labor force	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186
Unemployment	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	830	872	1,174	1,240	896	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	286	422	476	288	352	342	418	638	570	374	390	330	280
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	110	130	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	152	130	126	128
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	182	122	106	146	158	196	208	198	172	136	114	126	78
Unemployed over 26 weeks	60	58	70	66	100	126	96	94	108	92	122	90	116
Employment	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580
Nonagricultural	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168	54,054
Worked 35 hours or more	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	43,092	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040	20,204
Worked 15–34 hours	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488	20,070
Worked 1–14 hours [3]	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818
With a job but not at work [4]	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962
Agricultural	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,526
Worked 35 hours or more	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724
Worked 15–34 hours	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436
Worked 1–14 hours [3]	212	194	174	184	120	150	202	194	316	250	332	228	224
With a job but not at work [4]	182	180	160	96	116	162	280	286	376	198	190	80	142
Males													
Civilian labor force	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672
Unemployment	864	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842
Employment	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830
Nonagricultural	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,756	37,050
Worked 35 hours or more	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	22,774
Worked 15–34 hours	2,366	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	3,654	12,240
Worked 1–14 hours [3]	542	494	562	628	780	778	838	852	828	852	834	780	760
With a job but not at work [4]	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	996	1,140	1,116	1,876
Agricultural	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780
Worked 35 hours or more	4,860	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810
Worked 15–34 hours	706	870	778	596	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	660
Worked 1–14 hours [3]	154	152	134	140	76	124	148	154	232	158	216	142	154
With a job but not at work [4]	178	132	134	90	74	136	262	234	318	174	158	70	126
Females													
Civilian labor force	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514
Unemployment	574	600	698	680	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	726	764
Employment	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750
Nonagricultural	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004
Worked 35 hours or more	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030
Worked 15–34 hours	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,834	7,830
Worked 1–14 hours [3]	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058
With a job but not at work [4]	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	518	532	602	1,086
Agricultural	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746
Worked 35 hours or more	974	374	540	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282	380	980	914
Worked 15–34 hours	674	690	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	766	716	746
Worked 1–14 hours [3]	58	42	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	92	116	86	70
With a job but not at work [4]	4	48	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	10	16

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

[3] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Total employees	47,579	47,060	45,992	46,292	46,329	46,299	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,852	46,902	46,956	46,401	44,124
Mining	885	887	784	814	893	896	904	902	909	916	917	917	917	920	904
Metal	91.0	96.2	74.2	77.0	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	104.9	101.0
Iron		28.0	7.1	8.0	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.7	37.6	35.5
Copper		29.5	28.4	29.5	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc		19.8	20.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	19.8	20.8	19.7
Anthracite		63.6	60.9	65.2	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	69.1	75.1
Bituminous coal	353.0	346.5	267.9	294.2	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		274.4	275.3	272.1	266.3	267.4	268.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107.0	107.4	105.6	105.6	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	109.3	109.5	105.1	97.4
Contract construction	2,747	2,781	2,721	2,663	2,522	2,416	2,296	2,308	2,316	2,518	2,633	2,761	2,788	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction		573	548	536	500	454	398	395	390	453	495	544	554	486	447
Highway and street		256.8	243.3	237.2	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	217.3	234.5	240.4	200.4	183.0
Other nonbuilding construction		316.1	304.4	298.3	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	288.1	309.6	313.1	285.1	264.1
Building construction		2,208	2,173	2,127	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,084	1,871
General contractors		906	894	878	823	794	768	775	775	847	887	944	945	880	797
Special-trade contractors		1,302	1,279	1,249	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,204	1,074
Plumbing and heating		310.6	306.9	299.4	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	296.9	307.9	313.6	314.0	308.4	298.5	270.6
Painting and decorating		186.3	184.9	177.4	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	146.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	188.8	165.5	132.5
Electrical work		168.6	167.0	162.3	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	156.9	155.3	153.4	147.5	128.6
Other special-trade contractors		636.7	620.0	609.6	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	620.7	618.6	591.9	541.7
Manufacturing	16,284	15,976	15,153	15,410	15,654	15,795	15,869	15,859	15,776	15,913	15,890	15,965	16,039	15,931	14,884
Durable goods [2]	9,092	8,863	8,292	8,621	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,913	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods [2]	7,192	7,113	6,861	6,789	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories	82.0	79.1	79.1	79.3	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	69.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products	1,707	1,668	1,619	1,534	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,555	1,542
Meat products		294.7	295.4	294.7	292.4	295.4	301.5	309.3	310.7	314.5	309.8	298.7	297.2	300.1	295.6
Dairy products		155.8	159.0	155.5	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.9	133.5	136.6	139.3	144.7	150.2	145.5	144.5
Canning and preserving		315.9	243.7	179.7	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	263.4	356.6	206.4	202.9
Grain-mill products		136.2	135.1	133.2	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.3	131.7	128.9	123.9
Bakery products		293.2	294.0	290.5	280.7	286.7	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	289.8	287.6	285.9
Sugar		27.9	28.8	28.5	27.8	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	51.7	46.1	30.3	34.0	34.5
Confectionery and related products		92.7	87.3	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	104.5	106.3	101.7	97.2	99.5
Beverages		235.2	238.9	227.3	217.3	203.8	207.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	218.8	216.3
Miscellaneous food products		136.6	137.1	135.9	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	136.5	138.5
Tobacco manufactures	97	93	85	85	85	84	86	88	90	92	93	96	96	88	88
Cigarettes		28.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.1	25.9
Cigars		41.8	41.9	42.0	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	41.0	41.2
Tobacco and snuff		11.6	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying		11.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	16.8	8.9	8.8
Textile-mill products	1,234	1,216	1,174	1,176	1,178	1,189	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills		163.8	155.7	157.3	155.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	167.1	162.0
Broad-woven fabric mills		549.3	538.3	536.2	533.8	538.1	548.9	556.2	569.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	582.8	600.4	616.1
Knitting mills		239.9	228.1	231.8	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	238.8	242.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles		88.7	84.2	84.7	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	84.7	83.3	88.1	89.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering		47.1	43.8	41.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	55.0	60.6
Other textile-mill products		127.0	124.0	124.8	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	127.0	126.4	127.0	132.4	125.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,185	1,169	1,102	1,091	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,133	1,156	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats		142.0	131.3	132.9	126.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	141.2	151.5	147.7	148.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		264.8	257.3	258.7	250.8	257.6	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	257.0	264.2	263.2
Women's outerwear		327.6	302.9	286.5	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	305.5	329.2	317.7	320.3
Women's, children's undergarments		105.6	99.7	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	100.9	105.4
Millinery		21.6	19.0	16.1	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.2	22.0
Children's outerwear		69.0	67.7	67.9	64.8	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.2	66.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		93.4	87.8	89.1	85.1	85.0	88.2	89.5	90.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	102.2	97.1	89.6
Other fabricated textile products		144.9	136.4	138.1	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	145.6	143.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	762	770	758	763	700	742	735	733	718	761	783	803	808	805	792
Logging camps and contractors		60.3	61.2	59.6	42.4	62.1	62.3	61.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	73.3	67.9
Sawmills and planing mills		463.8	453.3	457.5	420.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	460.7	471.4	475.0	469.4	461.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		114.9	112.6	111.7	103.1	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.8	124.3
Wooden containers		72.8	72.8	73.2	73.1	73.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	80.3	77.7
Miscellaneous wood products		58.4	58.1	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.7	60.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	347	342	334	338	336	342	346	345	345	344	342	337	334	340	357
Household furniture		236.9	231.1	231.6	231.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	225.0	240.8	255.5
Other furniture and fixtures		105.3	102.7	106.4	104.6	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.8	107.3	108.5	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products	491	487	474	482	475	477	479	482	482	484	486	488	490	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		245.6	237.6	244.2	241.0	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	246.3	247.7	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		132.3	127.5	129.0	126.1	126.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	130.5	131.4	131.1	134.0	128.5
Other paper and allied products		109.5	108.7	109.1	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	768	766	764	767	763	763	763	765	768	775	773	769	764	763	743
Newspapers		304.0	302.8	304.3	302.9	302.6	301.8	303.5	303.2	304.4	302.5	300.7	299.6	299.2	293.3
Periodicals		54.4	53.9	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.4	54.5	53.8	53.5	52.1
Books		52.4	51.6	52.2	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	51.2	50.9	51.0	49.8	46.7
Commercial printing		201.8	202.6	204.1	203.5	203.4	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	205.6	200.8
Lithographing		39.5	39.1	39.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.5	41.2	40.7
Other printing and publishing		114.0	113.8	113.6	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	763	747	742	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	762	763	764	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals		84.0	84.1	83.8	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	83.7	84.0	82.3	71.8
Industrial organic chemicals		234.5	230.9	224.7	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	229.5	230.9	233.0	231.3	234.5	227.2	200.1
Drugs and medicines		112.1	112.0	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.1	106.2	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers		73.9	74.5	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.9	75.6	71.4
Fertilizers		30.5	30.1	32.0	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	32.7	32.7	34.8	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		45.4	44.5	45.2	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	63.3	64.8	59.8	55.1	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products		166.9	166.0	167.6	167.0	168.7	168.6	168.0	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.6	168.2	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal	281	283	268	265	244	271	267	267	266	269	269	269	267	263	245
Petroleum refining		229.5	225.7	220.5	192.3	230.0	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.3	217.0	215.4	213.9	210.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts		22.1	12.2	14.2	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	21.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products		31.0	30.2	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.8	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	29.8
Rubber products	275	268	256	271	268	268	270	269	272	273	273	269	272	272	252
Tires and inner tubes		119.0	119.3	121.5	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.0	117.7	118.5	110.9
Rubber footwear		29.3	24.2	29.4	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.8	25.6
Other rubber products		119.6	112.4	120.0	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.8	122.9	123.6	125.7	114.9
Leather and leather products	391	396	377	379	389	376	383	382	368	362	356	359	365	381	394
Leather		46.0	45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	42.2	46.7	50.8
Footwear (except rubber)		254.7	241.1	244.6	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	220.7	224.0	230.4	240.6	252.3
Other leather products		94.8	91.2	89.1	88.8	90.8	93.6	93.2	89.1	90.5	92.3	92.5	92.7	93.3	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	544	541	524	536	532	533	530	528	533	545	552	559	561	556	512
Glass and glass products		146.5	141.6	143.7	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	143.2	146.7	147.9	145.7	133.8
Cement, hydraulic		43.7	40.5	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.6	43.0	42.1
Structural clay products		90.6	89.2	91.8	89.3	89.3	86.9	87.3	88.8	92.0	93.0	93.2	93.4	91.3	82.4
Pottery and related products		52.4	50.5	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	56.2	56.8	57.2	58.6	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		102.2	100.4	101.2	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	102.1	103.1	103.0	101.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products		105.6	101.7	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	116.2	115.6	103.8
Primary metal industries	1,345	1,304	890	899	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,351	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		635.6	245.2	231.0	644.6	646.5	656.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	643.6	655.6	659.0	650.5	614.1
Iron and steel foundries		261.6	252.6	266.8	270.6	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.9	281.9	280.4	280.6	279.9	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		57.2	56.7	56.9	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	55.9	56.3	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		100.3	95.5	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	98.6	98.5	96.3	100.3	98.9
Nonferrous foundries		111.9	111.1	112.2	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.0	109.6	93.0
Other primary metal industries		136.9	128.8	132.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	149.8	147.7	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	988	950	906	954	981	990	989	989	986	988	984	988	989	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware		50.1	48.3	48.6	46.8	46.7	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	51.0	49.0	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		138.1	132.2	145.1	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.9	150.5	152.7	154.3	159.7	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		150.4	141.4	145.6	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	149.2	154.8	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products		230.3	213.6	221.6	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	232.3	229.8	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		163.5	161.9	173.5	172.1	173.4	172.5	171.0	170.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	168.4	179.7	169.8
Other fabricated metal products		217.2	208.6	219.9	230.8	233.1	235.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.2	233.6	233.8	206.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,573	1,575	1,581	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,585	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines		97.1	100.4	103.8	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	93.5	91.3	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors		154.7	166.1	190.0	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	179.0	187.3	172.4
Construction and mining machinery		127.0	127.5	130.2	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.2	124.8	124.1	129.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery		312.8	308.1	312.9	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.0	307.9	303.5	294.3	293.1	289.8	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		187.7	190.0	191.4	190.8	192.9	194.3	191.8	193.1	194.8	196.6	196.7	196.4	195.6	167.6
General industrial machinery		235.6	232.8	236.6	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	235.3	229.7	188.5
Office and store machines and devices		106.9	104.3	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	108.0	107.2	106.3	104.5	90.9
Service-industry and household machines		163.5	160.9	164.8	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	159.4	161.0	162.0	171.2	178.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		189.4	190.5	203.0	203.4	204.6	206.5	207.2	208.0	209.6	208.8	207.4	204.4	201.2	162.7

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	990	957	930	956	955	960	967	970	965	968	955	944	942	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	365.9	358.5	374.4	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	370.8	369.1	376.3	367.6	317.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	74.2	76.6	81.7	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.0	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment	.....	380.6	363.0	365.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	357.3	346.0	334.2	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	.....	135.8	132.3	133.7	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	148.7	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment	1,631	1,542	1,510	1,670	1,648	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,514	1,511	1,273
Automobiles	.....	674.2	661.6	820.3	812.9	809.8	786.6	776.9	775.0	786.0	794.5	807.1	816.7	856.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts	.....	635.6	622.5	611.0	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	566.4	556.0	539.0	496.2	493.4	456.3	275.4
Aircraft	.....	425.2	415.6	406.1	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	330.8	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	126.7	125.3	124.9	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	99.8	89.6	54.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	69.4	67.7	66.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	51.3	47.7	28.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	151.0	151.7	152.2	150.1	144.8	142.5	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	118.9	117.2	113.7	84.4
Shipbuilding and repairing [4]	.....	129.6	130.4	131.5	130.7	126.8	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	106.2	104.3	99.7	71.4
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	21.4	21.3	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment	.....	68.3	62.4	74.6	75.5	71.9	76.0	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment	.....	12.4	11.7	11.8	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.4	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products	330	327	323	322	320	323	321	319	316	315	313	310	307	299	250
Ophthalmic goods	.....	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus	.....	67.0	66.7	65.8	64.9	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks	.....	37.5	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.2	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments	.....	196.0	193.3	192.5	191.6	193.9	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	186.9	185.6	183.2	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	491	476	457	464	458	461	463	461	453	463	469	471	467	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	43.7	42.7	43.9	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods	.....	83.5	77.9	77.6	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.2	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	54.5	51.9	51.4	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	51.9	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.....	294.7	284.7	290.9	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.9	297.8	294.9	298.6	272.5
Transportation and public utilities	4,216	4,202	4,141	4,168	4,131	4,096	4,118	4,111	4,103	4,161	4,165	4,168	4,178	4,144	4,010
Transportation	2,927	2,892	2,840	2,884	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads	.....	1,392	1,351	1,396	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,457	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads	.....	1,219	1,182	1,225	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines	.....	137	138	137	137	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	141	143	148
Trucking and warehousing	.....	656	651	653	648	648	641	641	637	651	649	641	631	628	584
Other transportation and services	.....	707	700	698	690	686	680	679	680	690	694	693	696	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	92.4	91.7	90.6	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	83.7	80.9	74.4
Communication	723	736	729	720	(†)	(†)	712	708	701	702	701	697	696	688	663
Telephone	.....	660.2	662.1	673.7	668.6	648.0	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	647.8	638.9	614.8
Telegraph	.....	45.5	46.2	45.2	(†)	(†)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.4	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities	566	574	572	564	553	553	551	550	550	551	552	554	557	551	546
Gas and electric utilities	.....	547.8	545.9	538.4	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	531.7	526.0	520.6
Electric light and power utilities	.....	243.0	242.7	239.2	234.9	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	236.2	236.2	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities	.....	124.1	123.7	121.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	118.8	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities	.....	180.7	179.5	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	176.7	174.0	171.6
Local utilities	.....	26.0	25.7	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.4	25.1	25.2
Trade	9,931	9,789	9,787	9,838	9,773	9,845	9,668	9,643	9,720	10,060	10,109	9,893	9,781	9,804	9,584
Wholesale trade	2,646	2,637	2,623	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,623	2,624	2,622	2,657	2,657	2,622	2,594	2,602	2,544
Retail trade	7,285	7,152	7,164	7,220	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,098	8,003	7,452	7,271	7,187	7,203	6,980
General merchandise stores	1,400	1,411	1,418	1,460	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,550	1,487	1,535	1,493
Food and liquor stores	1,289	1,290	1,294	1,292	1,283	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,272	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers	744	751	756	754	742	737	738	743	749	768	759	748	754	749	728
Apparel and accessories stores	547	505	518	534	554	589	529	515	531	651	580	561	544	550	536
Other retail trade	3,215	3,195	3,178	3,160	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,128	3,097	3,014

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Finance	1,972	1,992	1,991	1,977	1,958	1,952	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,912	1,907	1,898	1,898	1,883	1,812
Banks and trust companies	.....	501	501	499	481	481	479	477	472	472	470	467	466	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	65.3	65.2	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	725	721	713	706	705	702	692	685	690	689	682	684	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	701	704	709	707	701	692	686	688	686	684	685	685	686	680
Service	4,833	4,844	4,857	4,837	4,796	4,748	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places	.....	508	511	475	450	438	430	428	424	426	430	457	473	455	456
Laundries	.....	366.6	370.7	366.6	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	356.6	360.0	362.1	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	155.9	160.9	165.1	163.8	161.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	157.4	154.5	147.5
Motion pictures	.....	244	244	248	249	248	242	242	242	241	242	244	247	245	241
Government	6,712	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,533	6,544	6,390	5,910
Federal [2]	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,277	1,910
State and local [3]	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,113	4,000

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A–5.

[6] Excludes as nominal employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

[7] Data are not available because of work stoppage.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal	.....	82.1	60.7	63.7	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.5	80.4
Iron	.....	23.8	3.1	3.9	34.5	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.7	33.8	31.9
Copper	.....	25.6	24.3	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.1	24.8
Lead and zinc	.....	17.2	17.6	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.1	18.1	17.2
Anthracite	.....	59.8	57.2	61.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.8	65.0	70.6
Bituminous-coal	.....	324.3	245.2	272.1	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	341.9	353.7	381.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	.....	136.1	136.1	134.0	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	129.4	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	.....	92.9	91.0	91.3	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing	13,150	13,646	12,059	12,329	12,583	12,733	12,815	12,820	12,766	12,911	12,904	12,997	13,087	13,034	12,264
Durable goods [2]	7,322	7,096	6,550	6,888	7,262	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,264	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,334	[illegible],622
Nondurable goods [2]	5,837	5,750	5,509	5,441	5,326	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,590	5,701	5,808	5,700	5,642
Ordnance and accessories	62.0	59.1	59.5	59.8	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products	1,312	1,288	1,221	1,138	1,074	1,057	1,057	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,170	1,168
Meat products	.....	231.9	234.0	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	246.3	236.3	234.5	237.6	235.9
Dairy products	.....	111.7	114.8	112.9	106.9	100.4	95.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	98.5	102.8	108.1	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving	.....	289.4	217.9	154.5	121.7	114.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	329.5	180.5	176.9
Grain-mill products	.....	101.3	100.8	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	98.5	96.4	94.2
Bakery products	.....	193.2	194.6	190.0	183.3	186.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	193.0	191.0	191.5
Sugar	.....	23.0	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	36.7	45.6	40.2	25.3	28.8	29.9
Confectionery and related products	.....	76.2	71.1	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	84.7	80.4	83.1
Beverages	.....	159.9	162.7	153.2	145.6	136.3	137.9	134.4	136.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	155.8	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products	.....	101.3	101.2	100.8	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.8	101.2	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures	90	86	78	78	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	89	81	81
Cigarettes	.....	25.6	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.3
Cigars	.....	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.8	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff	.....	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	10.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	14.8	15.9	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products	1,141	1,123	1,081	1,082	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,136	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills	.....	153.3	145.1	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	150.5	153.2	156.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	519.7	508.7	506.2	503.4	507.4	518.2	526.7	540.0	547.5	544.2	546.2	551.4	568.7	585.6
Knitting mills	.....	221.0	208.7	212.4	209.0	209.6	210.0	210.0	209.0	210.7	209.1	208.5	205.3	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	78.3	74.0	74.7	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	76.5	74.9	73.4	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	39.8	36.6	34.0	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products	.....	110.9	107.6	108.2	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,068	1,052	985	972	959	996	1,051	1,052	1,029	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	129.1	118.3	119.4	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	138.0	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	246.6	238.5	239.8	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	232.7	237.5	238.8	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear	.....	294.8	269.6	252.4	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	284.4	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	94.7	89.0	90.7	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	87.6	90.6	96.2
Millinery	.....	18.9	16.5	13.9	15.8	18.7	21.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	19.1	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear	.....	63.2	61.8	62.0	54.8	58.9	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.2	58.1	57.1	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	.....	82.1	76.8	78.0	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	90.9	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products	.....	122.8	114.1	116.0	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	120.7	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	698	706	693	697	635	678	670	668	654	696	719	740	745	741	730
Logging camps and contractors	.....	56.6	57.3	55.5	38.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	74.2	75.5	69.2	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	430.9	420.7	423.7	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	442.7	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	99.2	96.7	96.0	87.6	91.7	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers	.....	67.1	67.0	69.4	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.1	71.2	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	51.9	51.6	52.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures	298	293	284	288	287	292	296	296	295	295	294	289	285	301	311
Household furniture	.....	207.8	201.5	202.0	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	208.0	207.7	206.4	201.2	196.9	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures	.....	85.1	82.7	86.2	84.5	86.6	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	88.8	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	412	408	395	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	413	416	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		209.3	202.0	208.8	206.3	205.8	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes		110.3	105.7	107.0	104.4	105.0	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products		88.5	86.8	87.5	86.9	86.9	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.8	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	512	508	507	511	507	507	508	507	510	520	519	517	515	512	503
Newspapers		153.5	153.2	154.3	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	152.5	151.6	148.6
Periodicals		33.8	34.0	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.0	34.7
Books		36.1	35.6	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing		165.1	165.5	167.0	166.5	166.4	166.9	166.4	169.7	170.5	169.6	168.9	167.4	168.6	168.6
Lithographing		30.5	30.0	30.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing		89.3	88.9	88.9	86.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.1	85.8
Chemicals and allied products	531	514	512	512	517	530	538	538	536	538	542	544	543	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.3	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.4	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals		168.9	166.7	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	169.9	151.8
Drugs and medicines		69.7	69.9	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	70.0	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers		47.1	47.9	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers		23.2	22.9	24.7	30.1	35.0	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	25.8	28.0	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats		32.6	31.8	32.2	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	47.6	43.2	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products		112.6	112.1	113.3	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.8	110.3
Products of petroleum and coal	201	203	190	190	168	197	194	193	193	196	197	197	197	195	185
Petroleum refining		159.5	156.6	154.6	125.8	155.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	153.6	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts		18.4	9.5	10.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products		24.6	24.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.3	23.9
Rubber products	219	211	201	215	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	215	218	219	203
Tires and inner tubes		92.4	92.9	95.3	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	94.8	89.8	92.4	90.8	87.8
Rubber footwear		23.5	18.6	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.3	20.6
Other rubber products		94.7	89.0	95.7	95.0	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	100.2	102.9	94.3
Leather and leather products	351	357	339	340	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	320	327	342	355
Leather		41.4	40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.6	42.1	45.9
Footwear (except rubber)		231.8	218.7	221.4	212.8	216.9	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	197.7	201.4	208.0	218.0	229.4
Other leather products		83.3	79.8	77.9	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	462	458	441	453	449	452	449	447	452	465	472	479	482	478	441
Glass and glass products		127.2	122.6	124.6	122.8	122.5	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	129.6	128.2	117.3
Cement, hydraulic		37.1	33.9	34.1	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products		81.8	79.8	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	83.0	74.8
Pottery and related products		46.9	44.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	51.5	52.9	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		84.8	83.1	84.1	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	87.0	86.9	85.6	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products		80.4	76.6	80.6	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.6	81.8
Primary metal industries	1,146	1,106	702	716	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,162	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		546.0	163.0	155.0	556.9	558.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	557.7	569.7	572.7	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries		228.9	221.1	234.8	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.7	249.4	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		47.5	46.9	47.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		81.1	76.6	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	78.4	82.2	80.7
Nonferrous foundries		92.8	92.2	93.2	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	90.8	91.9	78.8
Other primary metal industries		110.0	102.3	105.6	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	123.7	122.7	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	799	763	722	769	798	806	807	807	804	806	805	809	810	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware		44.4	42.4	42.8	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	44.9	42.9	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		112.0	107.2	119.0	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	128.5	134.3	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		120.6	112.1	115.3	113.3	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	126.0	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products		174.6	159.3	167.3	188.2	188.6	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	180.0	178.8	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		133.7	132.3	144.5	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	141.5	153.0	146.9
Other fabricated metal products		177.5	168.9	180.1	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.7	195.2	194.5	194.8	195.6	173.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,187	1,191	1,200	1,261	1,269	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines		69.3	73.7	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.0	70.2	69.4	68.6	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		112.5	123.8	147.9	149.2	150.6	145.5	149.3	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	129.0	145.9	133.5
Construction and mining machinery		95.0	95.6	98.3	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	90.8	73.0
Metalworking machinery		246.5	242.2	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.8	244.8	240.7	231.9	230.9	228.7	169.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		138.5	140.1	142.4	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.9	148.6	126.6
General industrial machinery		166.1	164.4	168.9	169.2	172.1	173.4	173.6	173.4	173.1	172.5	171.3	169.4	166.5	134.3
Office and store machines and devices		88.0	85.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.8	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	87.9	75.6
Service-industry and household machines		124.9	122.9	126.9	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	124.1	134.7	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		149.8	151.8	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	160.6	165.7	163.5	161.6	130.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952									1951				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	744	705	683	706	708	714	722	727	725	726	718	707	707	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	257.6	251.3	266.2	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	266.2	265.0	272.8	267.1	229.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	58.0	60.6	65.2	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.5	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment	.....	280.9	265.3	268.2	266.5	268.7	273.3	273.4	271.1	272.0	268.4	257.5	247.3	256.1	237.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	.....	108.8	105.4	106.7	108.7	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	119.7	120.5	113.3
Transportation equipment	1,280	1,186	1,159	1,323	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,205	1,211	1,221	1,044
Automobiles	.....	523.8	512.1	671.9	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	678.6	718.4	713.5
Aircraft and parts	.....	463.6	452.8	446.9	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	362.1	360.3	336.6	201.8
Aircraft	.....	311.7	303.8	298.9	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	228.6	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	88.3	87.2	87.2	84.5	84.1	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	69.5	63.0	39.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.5	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	53.4	51.9	50.8	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	40.9	37.5	21.5
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	133.1	134.4	134.7	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	101.9	98.9	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	113.8	115.1	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.3	92.5	90.6	86.5	60.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	19.3	19.3	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	12.4	11.2
Railroad equipment	.....	55.4	49.4	59.3	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.2	60.0	56.7	47.9
Other transportation equipment	.....	10.4	9.8	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7
Instruments and related products	238	236	232	233	233	236	234	233	232	232	230	228	226	223	186
Ophthalmic goods	.....	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.5	20.6
Photographic apparatus	.....	47.0	46.4	46.1	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.7	43.4	37.3
Watches and clocks	.....	31.8	30.4	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	28.9	29.0	25.5
Professional and scientific instruments	.....	135.4	133.8	134.6	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	130.2	127.7	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	408	393	374	382	376	380	382	381	374	381	388	390	388	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	35.3	34.1	35.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	42.0	44.5
Toys and sporting goods	.....	72.6	67.0	67.3	62.2	60.1	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	62.6	64.1	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	45.3	42.8	42.3	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.1	47.8	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.....	240.2	230.0	236.5	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	247.8	227.2

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1947–49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1948: Average	102.8	105.1	1952: January	103.2	130.4
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	February	103.6	131.0
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1950: Average	99.2	111.2	March	103.6	131.9
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1951: Average	106.4	129.2	April	102.9	128.1
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				May	101.8	128.1
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1951: September	105.8	130.9	June	99.7	126.4
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	October	105.1	129.7	July	97.5	121.1
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	November	104.3	129.8	August	103.9	133.0
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	December	104.4	132.9	September	100.4	.....

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1950: Average	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: September	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	720.7	8.2	3.9
December	2,921.6	2,909.2	1,293.0	898.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January	2,524.3	2,512.1	1,296.9	502.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February	2,537.5	2,525.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	4.0
May	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	4.0
July	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,356.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
August	2,621.5	2,608.9	1,358.2	515.8	734.9	8.7	3.9
September	2,610.4	2,597.7	1,352.9	515.8	729.0	8.8	3.9
	Continental United States [4]						
1950: Average	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average	2,296.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: September	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
December	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	894.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	500.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
March	2,375.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	3.9
May	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	3.9
July	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
August	2,437.1	2,424.6	1,233.7	513.6	677.3	8.7	3.8
September	2,425.9	2,413.3	1,228.0	513.6	671.7	8.8	3.8

[1] See footnote 2, table A–6.
[2] See footnote 3, table A–6.
[3] Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A–2.
[4] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

TABLE A–6: Government Civilian Employment in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
1950: Average	342.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1951: September	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
December	279.2	20.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7
1952: January	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7
February	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
March	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7
April	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7
May	273.0	20.5	252.5	243.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7
June	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.7
July	275.5	20.1	255.4	246.0	89.7	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7
August	274.3	19.6	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8
September	272.2	20.5	251.7	242.1	89.0	8.1	145.0	8.8	.8

[1] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
[2] Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.
[3] Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

NOTE.—Government payroll statistics, which are collected monthly by the Civil Service Commission, will no longer be published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952								1951					1950
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Continental United States	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,192.3	1,284.1	1,384.1	1,101.6	939.9	853.0	859.8	939.2	1,063.2
New England	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	105.0
Maine	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4
New Hampshire	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.8
Vermont	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1
Massachusetts	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	54.1	55.8
Rhode Island	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	13.7
Connecticut	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	17.2
Middle Atlantic	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	418.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	369.1
New York	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	198.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	242.2
New Jersey	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	44.6
Pennsylvania	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.3
East North Central	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	178.4
Ohio	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	41.0
Indiana	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	8.9
Illinois	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	103.6
Michigan	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	18.2
Wisconsin	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.7
West North Central	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	38.8
Minnesota	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	8.3
Iowa	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.5
Missouri	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	20.0
North Dakota	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.3
South Dakota	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.4
Nebraska	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	1.3
Kansas	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	4.0
South Atlantic	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	113.1
Delaware	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Maryland	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	16.1
District of Columbia	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	3.5
Virginia	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	13.7
West Virginia	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	16.7
North Carolina	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	19.0
South Carolina	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.4
Georgia	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	12.4
Florida	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	19.1
East South Central	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	62.1
Kentucky	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	15.3
Tennessee	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	22.2
Alabama	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	16.9
Mississippi	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.8	7.7
West South Central	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	52.1
Arkansas	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	7.7
Louisiana	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	18.1
Oklahoma	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	9.8
Texas	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	16.5
Mountain	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	14.6
Montana	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	1.4
Idaho	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.4
Wyoming	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.4
Colorado	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	3.2
New Mexico	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.6
Arizona	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.4
Utah	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.1
Nevada	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	.6	1.1
Pacific	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	70.9	88.7	129.9
Washington	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	13.2
Oregon	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.2	6.4	7.5
California	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	109.2

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	[3]4.5				
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.1	4.2
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.8
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.5
Quit:												
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	[3]3.0				
1951	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [2]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	[3].3				
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	[3].9				
1951	1.0	.5	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	[3].3				
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.7				
1951	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.6
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by lat or urn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	4.6	5.8	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	6.2	4.3
Nondurable goods [2]	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.3	.3	.3	.8	1.1	.3	.3	5.0	4.5
Ordnance and accessories	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	.9	.5	.3	.1	.3	.3	4.2	3.5
Food and kindred products	6.0	5.8	3.8	2.5	.4	.5	1.6	2.5	.2	.3	6.6	5.4
Meat products	5.5	4.4	2.8	1.7	.5	.4	1.9	2.0	.3	.3	6.0	4.7
Grain-mill products	6.4	5.8	4.9	3.9	.4	.7	.9	.9	.2	.3	5.6	7.0
Bakery products	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.0	.3	.5	.6	.5	.2	.2	4.8	5.6
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	7.4	3.7	3.6	1.9	.3	.5	3.3	.9	.2	.4	2.5	4.3
Tobacco manufactures	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	4.5	7.9
Cigarettes	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.9	.6	.4	.2	.3	1.1	1.1	5.5	14.0
Cigars	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	.5	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	4.5	5.4
Tobacco and snuff	2.9	3.3	1.7	1.5	.4	.4	.6	1.0	.2	.4	2.1	2.2
Textile-mill products	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.2	.3	.2	.8	1.0	.3	.3	5.1	4.7
Yarn and thread mills	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.0	.2	.1	2.0	1.4	.2	.2	6.3	6.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.6	4.1	3.0	2.5	.4	.3	.8	1.0	.4	.3	5.5	4.9
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.6	.3	.2	.7	.8	.4	.3	5.5	4.6
Woolen and worsted	5.1	5.3	2.1	1.7	.7	.6	1.7	2.5	.6	.5	4.9	7.9
Knitting mills	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.3	.3	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1	4.9	4.7
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.2	3.7	3.5
Seamless hosiery	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.2	.1	.1	.9	.4	.2	.2	4.3	4.8
Knit underwear	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	.3	.2	.5	.9	(4)	(4)	6.1	5.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.5	3.3	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	.3	1.3	.4	.5	4.2	2.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.4	3.4	2.2	1.6	.4	.4	.3	.8	.4	.6	4.1	2.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.5	4.4	4.7	3.7	.3	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1	6.5	6.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.3	3.0	3.1	2.2	.2	.1	.9	.4	.1	.3	5.7	3.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	6.3	5.3	5.7	4.5	.2	.2	.3	.5	.1	.1	7.4	7.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6.5	6.5	5.0	4.3	.4	.5	.9	1.4	.2	.3	6.6	7.0
Logging camps and contractors	10.1	9.5	9.0	8.0	.4	.4	.4	.7	.3	.4	9.8	10.0
Sawmills and planing mills	6.0	5.2	4.8	4.1	.4	.5	.6	.4	.2	.2	6.2	7.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	5.0	3.8	3.4	2.3	.3	.4	.9	.7	.4	.4	4.9	4.9
Furniture and fixtures	5.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	.6	.5	.8	.6	.2	.2	6.7	6.0
Household furniture	6.2	5.0	4.8	3.5	.6	.6	.5	.7	.3	.2	7.9	7.0
Other furniture and fixtures	5.4	4.1	3.2	3.0	.4	.2	1.5	.6	.3	.3	3.9	3.9
Paper and allied products	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.1	.4	.3	.3	1.1	.3	.3	4.6	3.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.5	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	2.8	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	5.5	4.1	4.3	3.0	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	6.1	5.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.6	.2	.3	2.5	2.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.4	.4	.3	.3	.7	.3	.2	2.3	2.5
Industrial organic chemicals	2.8	1.8	1.3	.9	.2	.1	1.1	.6	.2	.2	2.1	3.1
Synthetic fibers	3.7	1.6	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.8	.6	.2	.3	3.7	5.1
Drugs and medicines	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.2	.9	1.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers	4.1	2.7	3.0	1.1	.4	.3	.5	1.2	.2	.1	3.2	2.7
Products of petroleum and coal	1.7	1.2	1.3	.7	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	1.3	1.7
Petroleum refining	1.0	.7	.7	.4	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.0	1.2
Rubber products	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.5	.2	.2	.6	1.0	.3	.4	4.1	2.6
Tires and inner tubes	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	1.9	1.7
Rubber footwear	3.4	4.7	2.5	1.6	.2	.1	(4)	2.2	.7	.8	7.7	2.8
Other rubber products	4.9	3.8	3.2	1.8	.3	.2	1.1	1.5	.3	.3	5.5	3.6
Leather and leather products	5.2	4.3	4.2	3.2	.3	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2	5.3	5.7
Leather	4.6	4.0	2.1	1.9	.1	.5	2.1	1.3	.3	.3	4.4	4.4
Footwear (except rubber)	5.4	4.3	4.6	3.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	5.5	5.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.3	6.1	2.2	1.8	.2	.2	.6	3.8	.3	.3	6.0	4.1
Glass and glass products	3.3	9.2	1.8	1.8	.2	.2	1.0	7.0	.3	.2	10.4	4.9
Cement, hydraulic	3.6	2.6	2.8	1.7	.4	.3	.1	.1	.3	.5	3.8	3.0
Structural clay products	4.2	7.4	3.1	2.7	.4	.3	.4	4.1	.3	.3	5.1	3.5
Pottery and related products	2.8	3.8	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	.4	1.7	.1	.2	3.1	3.6
Primary metal industries	3.3	3.9	2.3	1.7	.3	.3	.4	1.6	.3	.3	4.2	3.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.9	1.7	2.2	.9	.1	.1	.1	.4	.5	.3	3.9	2.3
Iron and steel foundries	4.1	6.0	2.8	2.5	.5	.5	.5	2.7	.3	.3	5.4	4.1
Gray-iron foundries	3.8	6.6	2.6	2.3	.3	.4	.6	3.6	.3	.3	5.8	4.6
Malleable-iron foundries	3.9	6.7	2.6	2.3	.7	.5	.2	3.6	.4	.3	5.0	1.8
Steel foundries	4.5	4.8	3.2	2.8	.6	.5	.5	1.3	.2	.2	5.0	4.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.7	2.9	2.1	1.6	.1	.2	.3	.8	.2	.3	3.6	2.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	.5	.5	3.1	3.1
Nonferrous foundries	4.6	6.8	2.7	2.0	.5	.5	1.1	3.7	.3	.6	6.2	4.0
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.8	3.8	1.7	1.6	.4	.2	.3	1.6	.4	.4	3.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952	August 1952	July 1952
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.3	7.7	3.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.5	4.9	0.3	0.4	6.5	4.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.4	7.8	2.2	1.7	.3	.3	.6	5.4	.3	.4	6.4	1.8
Cutlery and edge tools	2.8	3.5	2.2	1.6	.2	.1	.3	1.6	.1	.2	3.6	1.0
Hand tools	2.9	10.0	1.6	1.3	.2	.3	.9	8.0	.2	.4	11.3	2.1
Hardware	3.5	7.8	2.4	1.9	.3	.3	.5	5.2	.3	.4	5.2	1.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.5	4.1	3.7	2.4	.6	.4	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	6.7	4.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.4	3.0	3.0	1.9	.6	.4	.6	.4	.2	.3	5.7	3.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.6	5.3	4.3	2.9	.7	.4	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	7.5	6.1
Fabricated structural metal products	5.3	5.2	3.2	2.8	.5	.6	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	4.1	4.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.2	8.1	2.9	1.8	.2	.3	2.6	5.4	.5	.6	9.4	4.3
Machinery (except electrical)	4.2	5.0	2.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.2	2.8	.3	.3	4.0	3.0
Engines and turbines	4.2	8.1	2.4	1.7	.3	.4	1.3	5.7	.2	.3	2.7	3.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	7.7	14.4	2.1	1.3	.2	.2	4.9	12.4	.5	.5	8.8	3.2
Construction and mining machinery	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.3	.3	3.5	3.1
Metalworking machinery	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.8	.4	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	3.1	2.5
Machine tools	3.2	2.8	2.5	1.7	.4	.4	(6)	.4	.3	.3	3.0	2.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	.4	.3	.1	.4	.1	.2	3.0	2.7
Machine-tool accessories	5.3	4.3	2.9	2.0	.4	.4	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	3.6	3.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	4.8	4.2	2.4	1.9	.3	.3	1.9	1.7	.2	.3	2.5	2.8
General industrial machinery	3.9	3.3	2.3	1.7	.4	.4	1.0	.9	.2	.3	2.9	2.7
Office and store machines and devices	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.3	.2	.2	.3	.5	.1	.3	2.1	2.7
Service-industry and household machines	4.0	6.5	2.3	1.3	.3	.3	1.0	4.2	.4	.7	7.1	5.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.5	.4	.3	.4	1.1	.3	.3	3.7	1.7
Electrical machinery	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.6	.3	.2	.6	1.1	.4	.3	5.4	3.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.3	.1	.1	1.1	2.0	.3	.3	2.8	1.8
Communication equipment	(5)	2.5	(5)	1.9	(5)	.2	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	(5)	3.9
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.6	3.2	3.1	2.2	.4	.4	.4	.2	.7	.4	9.0	5.6
Telephone and telegraph equipment	(5)	1.5	(5)	1.2	(5)	.1	(5)	(6)	(5)	.2	(5)	1.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.2	4.0	3.0	1.8	.6	.3	.3	1.5	.3	.4	7.8	4.3
Transportation equipment	4.9	9.0	3.0	2.4	.3	.4	1.1	5.7	.5	.5	10.5	5.1
Automobiles	3.6	13.9	1.9	1.4	.2	.2	.8	11.5	.7	.8	16.2	2.7
Aircraft and parts	4.4	3.8	3.6	2.8	.4	.4	.1	.3	.3	.3	4.9	5.8
Aircraft	4.8	4.0	4.1	3.2	.4	.4	(5)	.1	.3	.3	4.9	6.2
Aircraft engines and parts	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.7	.5	.5	.1	.8	.3	.5	4.9	4.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	(6)	(6)	.2	.3	2.7	4.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.4	.4	.6	.2	.6	.3	.3	6.1	5.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	(5)	11.5	(5)	5.2	(5)	.9	(5)	5.0	(5)	.4	(5)	12.6
Railroad equipment	9.9	4.4	2.3	2.1	.4	.4	6.6	1.2	.6	.7	4.9	5.1
Locomotives and parts	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	.1	.2	(6)	.3	.6	.6	4.4	3.6
Railroad and streetcars	23.0	7.0	3.1	3.1	.9	.8	18.3	2.4	.7	.7	5.8	7.1
Other transportation equipment	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.0	.4	.5	.5	.5	.2	.3	7.1	6.7
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.3	.4	3.0	2.8
Photographic apparatus	(5)	1.2	(5)	.8	(5)	(6)	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	(5)	3.4
Watches and clocks	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.5	(6)	.1	(6)	.4	.2	.2	3.1	2.2
Professional and scientific instruments	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.2	.3	.4	.6	.1	.2	.6	3.5	3.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.5	4.2	4.8	2.6	.5	.4	.9	.9	.3	.3	7.6	7.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	.2	.1	.4	.6	.3	.4	5.8	3.4
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	6.5	7.3	5.3	5.6	.6	.8	.3	.5	.3	.4	6.9	7.3
Iron mining	3.5	4.1	2.6	1.6	.2	.5	.3	1.4	.4	.6	5.4	5.9
Copper mining	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	.2	.3	(6)	(6)	.3	.2	5.5	5.3
Lead and zinc mining	6.1	4.2	4.9	2.9	.4	.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	4.6	5.0
Anthracite mining	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.4	(6)	(6)	1.2	1.4	.3	.3	1.6	1.6
Bituminous-coal mining	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.6	.1	(6)	.8	1.6	.2	.3	2.6	4.4
Communication:												
Telephone	(5)	2.2	(5)	1.9	(5)	.1	(5)	.1	(5)	.1	(5)	3.4
Telegraph	(5)	2.1	(5)	1.5	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	(6)	.2	(5)	3.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes

[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Less than 0.05.

[5] Not available.

NOTE.—*Telegraph* data for March and June are: 1.7, 1.1, 0.1, 0.3, 0.2 and 1.7; 3.1, 2.6,[1] 0.3, 0.2 and 3.9.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$55.58	42.2	$1.554	$61.96	40.9	$1.515	$72.08	45.0	$1.601	$66.64	41.6	$1.602	$63.24	32.1	$1.970	$70.35	35.6	$2.010
1951: Average	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.696	76.20	43.0	1.772	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212
1951: August	75.74	44.5	1.702	75.92	44.4	1.710	76.88	45.9	1.675	76.78	43.7	1.757	58.52	26.3	2.225	77.23	34.9	2.213
September	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.56	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.66	42.6	1.776	60.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October	76.10	44.4	1.714	76.79	44.7	1.718	78.15	46.3	1.688	75.55	42.9	1.761	78.24	35.1	2.229	80.62	36.3	2.221
November	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.5	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	36.8	2.224	81.09	36.2	2.240
December	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.750	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247
1952: January	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244
February	79.25	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.4	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.236
March	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.239
April	77.67	43.1	1.802	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.68	29.9	2.230
May	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.80	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.243	70.25	31.8	2.209
June	79.32	42.6	1.862	80.12	29.5	1.699	83.36	44.6	1.869	81.28	42.2	1.926	66.67	30.1	2.215	64.30	28.5	2.256
July	78.96	42.2	1.871	71.27	41.9	1.701	83.41	44.2	1.887	79.78	41.4	1.927	59.58	26.8	2.223	62.30	27.7	2.249
August	82.20	44.6	1.843	85.10	47.7	1.784	84.64	44.9	1.885	80.30	42.0	1.912	66.15	29.4	2.250	80.26	36.2	2.217

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.69	40.6	$1.815	$59.88	44.0	$1.361	$73.73	37.2	$1.982	$73.46	40.9	$1.796	$60.17	41.1	$1.683	$76.31	40.7	$1.875
1951: Average	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.155	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	85.06	40.6	2.095
1951: August	78.15	40.2	1.944	69.59	46.3	1.503	84.46	39.1	2.160	85.27	42.7	1.997	79.90	43.4	1.841	89.51	42.2	2.121
September	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.63	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.9	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872	89.26	41.7	2.139
October	78.93	40.5	1.949	71.72	47.0	1.526	86.26	39.3	2.195	86.61	42.6	2.033	81.75	43.6	1.875	90.42	41.9	2.158
November	79.02	40.4	1.956	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.868	84.72	38.9	2.178
December	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.0	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.56	38.2	1.847	84.75	39.4	2.151
1952: January	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.236	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828	86.64	39.8	2.177
February	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852	88.01	40.5	2.173
March	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.8	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814	85.76	39.0	2.199
April	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855	88.00	39.8	2.211
May	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	75.64	42.1	1.868	89.00	40.6	2.192
June	85.53	41.3	2.071	71.31	45.8	1.557	87.35	39.4	2.217	86.72	42.2	2.055	80.68	42.8	1.885	91.49	41.7	2.194
July	85.28	41.1	2.075	70.01	45.4	1.542	87.77	39.2	2.239	87.49	42.0	2.083	81.53	42.8	1.905	92.14	41.3	2.231
August	85.46	40.6	2.105	72.30	46.2	1.565	89.29	39.3	2.272	90.09	42.1	2.140	83.61	42.7	1.958	95.31	41.6	2.291

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued														
	Building construction														
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors								
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.73	36.3	$2.031	$68.56	35.8	$1.913	$77.77	36.7	$2.119	$81.72	38.4	$2.128	$71.26	35.4	$2.013	$89.16	38.4	$2.322
1951: Average	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.052	87.20	37.8	2.307	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1951: August	84.31	38.2	2.207	76.76	37.5	2.047	89.94	38.7	2.324	92.39	39.4	2.345	80.33	36.2	2.219	104.42	40.9	2.553
September	85.42	38.2	2.236	77.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	93.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.236	106.76	41.0	2.604
October	86.20	38.5	2.239	79.66	38.3	2.080	90.94	38.6	2.356	94.60	39.9	2.371	82.16	36.5	2.251	105.19	40.6	2.591
November	82.26	36.4	2.260	76.06	36.2	2.101	86.58	36.5	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.276	100.61	38.8	2.593
December	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.368	93.92	40.2	2.388	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605
1952: January	85.35	37.8	2.276	78.62	37.6	2.091	90.00	37.5	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.3	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.629
February	86.60	37.9	2.285	79.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.280	108.93	41.2	2.644
March	84.57	36.9	2.292	76.25	36.4	2.093	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.51	34.6	2.269	108.43	40.4	2.684
April	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.30	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.59	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.9	2.671
May	86.03	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.401	91.60	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.318	108.63	40.1	2.709
June	87.50	38.7	2.261	82.04	39.5	2.077	91.49	38.2	2.395	92.06	38.6	2.385	82.98	35.8	2.318	109.55	40.8	2.685
July	88.69	38.6	2.282	82.91	39.5	2.099	91.53	37.9	2.415	93.74	38.8	2.416	83.93	36.1	2.325	111.10	40.8	2.723
August	89.13	38.6	2.309	84.14	39.5	2.130	92.44	37.9	2.439	94.84	38.9	2.438	85.72	36.4	2.355	110.79	40.7	2.722

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$74.71	35.8	$2.087	$70.85	33.9	$2.090	$86.70	35.0	$2.477	$69.86	37.0	$1.888	$64.49	35.3	$1.827	$74.92	38.6	$1.941
1951: Average	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1951: August	87.90	38.8	2.263	83.58	37.1	2.252	91.18	35.8	2.547	77.73	37.3	2.084	73.81	37.6	1.963	85.82	41.2	2.083
September	88.97	38.6	2.305	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.534	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.993	84.69	40.8	2.091
October	88.20	38.1	2.315	83.61	36.8	2.272	87.91	34.5	2.548	77.65	36.2	2.145	76.63	37.9	2.022	85.11	40.8	2.086
November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101
December	84.51	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.554	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.8	2.026	81.82	39.0	2.098
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	78.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.10	37.9	2.063
February	87.80	37.0	2.373	75.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	39.3	2.119
March	85.95	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.056	80.45	38.0	2.117
April	86.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.068	81.90	39.7	2.063
May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.68	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070
June	88.88	38.0	2.339	84.08	36.7	2.291	90.87	34.2	2.657	76.56	37.2	2.058	78.08	37.5	2.082	88.35	41.5	2.129
July	87.38	37.2	2.349	81.31	35.4	2.297	92.60	34.4	2.692	76.14	36.5	2.086	77.97	36.9	2.113	86.75	40.5	2.142
August	88.61	37.2	2.382	82.35	35.3	2.333	96.25	35.0	2.750	77.01	35.9	2.145	79.90	37.3	2.142	87.21	41.1	2.122

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.33	40.5	$1.465	$63.32	41.2	$1.537	$54.71	39.7	$1.378	$64.79	41.8	$1.550	$56.07	41.5	$1.351	$60.07	41.6	$1.444
1951: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594
1951: August	64.32	40.3	1.596	69.55	41.3	1.684	57.91	39.1	1.481	73.71	43.9	1.679	61.15	42.0	1.456	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	65.49	40.6	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.41	40.5	1.615	71.10	41.7	1.705	58.00	38.9	1.491	75.50	44.0	1.716	61.91	42.0	1.474	67.65	41.5	1.630
November	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.5	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.508	73.51	44.1	1.667
December	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.723	60.45	39.9	1.515	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.06	44.2	1.653
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.726	60.04	39.5	1.520	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.639
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.3	1.530	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677
April	65.87	39.8	1.655	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.529	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682
May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.531	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691
June	67.15	40.5	1.658	71.98	41.2	1.747	60.83	39.5	1.540	77.73	43.5	1.787	65.34	42.1	1.552	69.91	41.1	1.701
July	65.76	39.9	1.648	70.05	40.4	1.734	60.87	39.4	1.545	76.46	42.5	1.799	64.78	41.9	1.546	70.00	40.7	1.720
August	67.80	40.6	1.670	72.92	41.2	1.770	61.57	39.9	1.543	74.38	41.3	1.801	63.25	41.1	1.539	69.37	40.1	1.730

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$60.94	41.6	$1.465	$60.80	42.4	$1.434	$56.11	44.5	$1.261	$57.36	45.6	$1.258	$57.29	44.1	$1.299	$46.81	39.3	$1.191
1951: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279
1951: August	69.09	41.2	1.677	67.69	42.6	1.589	60.70	44.9	1.352	63.70	46.7	1.364	62.32	44.9	1.388	53.00	41.7	1.271
September	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.5	1.249
October	69.01	41.1	1.679	67.00	41.9	1.599	60.60	44.3	1.368	62.06	45.5	1.364	62.33	44.3	1.407	56.87	42.5	1.338
November	75.98	44.2	1.719	68.19	42.3	1.612	60.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	47.80	37.0	1.292
December	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.56	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
February	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331
March	70.02	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349
April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345
May	70.96	40.5	1.752	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	66.04	45.8	1.442	62.28	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.306
June	71.94	40.9	1.759	70.54	42.7	1.652	65.30	45.6	1.432	68.39	47.2	1.449	64.65	44.8	1.443	50.62	38.7	1.308
July	72.08	40.7	1.771	71.16	43.1	1.651	64.85	45.0	1.441	68.39	46.4	1.474	64.25	44.4	1.447	51.30	40.3	1.273
August	71.04	40.0	1.776	71.18	42.8	1.663	63.74	44.2	1.442	67.08	46.1	1.455	62.31	43.0	1.449	51.01	39.0	1.308

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.02	43.3	$1.363	$60.95	44.1	$1.382	$57.21	45.3	$1.263	$53.54	41.5	$1.290	$59.94	43.0	$1.394	$61.83	43.0	$1.438
1951: Average	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: August	68.09	45.3	1.503	69.76	46.6	1.497	65.85	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.386	58.42	39.0	1.498	59.15	39.2	1.509
September	68.60	45.4	1.511	71.35	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520
October	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	45.8	1.528	65.98	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502
November	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	66.10	41.6	1.589	67.17	42.3	1.588
April	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May	68.91	44.2	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.463	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June	72.57	45.9	1.581	75.69	47.1	1.607	69.01	47.2	1.462	62.27	42.3	1.472	71.43	43.9	1.627	75.08	45.5	1.650
July	72.03	45.3	1.590	74.31	46.1	1.612	69.08	46.8	1.475	61.76	41.9	1.474	66.45	41.3	1.609	67.42	41.9	1.609
August	72.48	45.1	1.607	73.41	45.4	1.617	69.95	47.2	1.482	61.47	41.9	1.467	64.64	39.9	1.620	65.12	40.0	1.628

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$58.69	42.5	$1.381	$46.72	39.9	$1.171	$44.81	39.9	$1.123	$67.49	41.0	$1.646	$49.12	42.9	$1.145	$72.66	40.8	$1.781
1951: Average	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: August	58.91	38.3	1.538	50.23	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.5	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922
September	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924
October	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913
November	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.226	78.42	40.3	1.946
April	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May	60.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June	65.57	40.3	1.627	54.30	40.4	1.344	51.70	40.2	1.286	78.68	42.3	1.860	58.01	44.9	1.292	84.56	42.3	1.999
July	65.35	39.2	1.667	50.92	38.0	1.340	47.90	37.6	1.274	81.01	43.0	1.884	59.38	46.1	1.288	88.00	43.2	2.037
August	64.06	38.2	1.677	52.38	39.5	1.326	49.50	39.1	1.266	78.85	41.5	1.900	55.08	43.2	1.275	85.24	41.5	2.054

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$61.94	40.3	$1.537	$54.99	42.2	$1.303	$41.08	37.9	$1.084	$50.19	39.0	$1.287	$35.76	36.9	$0.969	$42.79	37.7	$1.135
1951: Average	68.88	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: August	68.18	39.8	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.08	38.5	1.145	55.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.221
September	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239
October	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.30	39.7	1.141	55.40	39.8	1.392	40.88	38.9	1.051	46.90	37.7	1.244
November	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.430	46.26	39.3	1.177	58.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.263
December	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February	68.87	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	36.9	1.184	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.248
March	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	41.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.28	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June	70.88	39.8	1.781	62.96	42.6	1.478	46.74	38.6	1.211	56.78	39.9	1.423	40.29	37.9	1.063	48.04	37.8	1.271
July	69.75	39.1	1.784	63.34	42.2	1.501	46.28	38.0	1.218	57.10	39.3	1.453	39.18	37.0	1.059	48.41	38.3	1.264
August	70.20	39.0	1.800	62.01	41.7	1.487	47.67	39.4	1.210	63.51	43.0	1.477	39.61	37.3	1.062	48.97	38.2	1.282

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products																
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$37.89	39.4	$0.954	$48.95	39.6	$1.236	$45.01	38.9	$1.157	$48.09	38.8	$1.162	$49.28	40.1	$1.229	$48.00	40.1	$1.197
1951: Average	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: August	34.99	37.5	.933	48.08	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.89	36.8	1.266
September	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October	39.25	42.8	.917	49.29	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
November	36.89	39.0	.946	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.87	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.256	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1.286
December	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.268	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.06	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.61	38.4	1.344	48.82	38.5	1.268	49.11	38.7	1.269	50.37	37.7	1.336	47.58	37.0	1.286
July	44.42	38.9	1.142	51.65	38.4	1.345	48.65	38.1	1.277	48.86	38.2	1.279	50.81	38.0	1.337	48.34	37.5	1.289
August	38.55	39.5	.976	53.42	39.6	1.349	49.99	39.3	1.272	50.20	39.4	1.274	52.49	39.2	1.339	50.18	38.9	1.290

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$51.23	40.8	$1.265	$47.08	40.0	$1.177	$54.01	39.8	$1.357	$44.13	37.4	$1.180	$53.63	37.9	$1.415	$54.28	37.7	$1.439
1951: Average	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.269	58.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	35.9	1.620
1951: August	48.82	35.9	1.360	45.99	37.0	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	36.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.592
November	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February	54.13	37.2	1.455	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.06	38.5	1.534	57.26	37.6	1.523
March	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	58.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June	53.43	36.8	1.452	46.25	37.0	1.250	63.28	40.8	1.551	47.23	37.6	1.256	54.94	36.6	1.501	53.94	36.2	1.490
July	53.76	37.1	1.449	47.08	37.6	1.252	63.23	40.4	1.565	47.72	37.9	1.259	56.93	37.8	1.506	55.06	37.2	1.480
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.34	40.6	1.560	48.94	38.9	1.258	57.49	38.2	1.505	.....	.....	.....

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.33	38.2	$1.396	$34.94	35.8	$0.976	$38.12	38.2	$0.998	$34.37	35.4	$0.971	$43.73	38.6	$1.133	$39.60	37.5	$1.056
1951: Average	55.76	37.2	1.499	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: August	53.41	35.7	1.496	35.32	33.7	1.048	39.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September	53.32	35.5	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.86	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October	53.81	35.8	1.503	37.45	35.5	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.36	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.166
November	57.68	38.2	1.510	38.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December	58.70	38.8	1.513	39.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.268	44.16	37.3	1.184
February	59.98	39.1	1.534	39.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.260	43.78	37.1	1.180
March	59.90	39.1	1.532	38.88	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.265	43.61	37.4	1.166
April	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May	55.69	36.4	1.530	38.41	35.9	1.070	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June	55.46	36.8	1.507	39.25	37.1	1.058	43.24	38.5	1.123	38.49	36.8	1.046	48.42	38.8	1.248	44.50	38.3	1.162
July	58.18	38.2	1.523	38.83	36.6	1.061	41.63	37.5	1.110	38.29	36.4	1.052	47.51	38.5	1.234	45.28	38.7	1.170
August	.....	.....	.....	40.02	37.9	1.056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.85	40.2	1.265	46.49	39.7	1.171

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Apparel and other finished textile products: Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.87	40.9	$1.317	$62.33	41.8	$1.502	$62.72	41.1	$1.526	$52.37	40.6	$1.290	$51.05	35.9	$1.422	$43.68	38.4	$1.209
1951: Average	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	45.65	36.0	1.268
1951: August	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288
September	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	39.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.08	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	43.70	34.6	1.263
November	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514	46.26	36.2	1.278
1952: January	60.69	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506	46.40	36.0	1.289
February	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.296
March	60.76	41.0	1.482	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287
April	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245
May	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238
June	62.58	42.0	1.490	65.89	40.8	1.615	62.25	39.5	1.576	57.58	39.9	1.443	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.21	36.2	1.249
July	60.53	40.9	1.480	64.72	40.0	1.618	59.70	38.1	1.567	57.25	39.7	1.442	53.08	34.2	1.552	45.68	36.0	1.269
August	63.60	42.8	1.486	70.72	42.5	1.664	67.53	40.9	1.651	58.48	40.3	1.451	59.67	38.2	1.562	48.15	37.3	1.291

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.22	36.9	$1.361	$36.43	36.8	$0.990	$36.26	36.7	$0.988	$39.43	37.8	$1.043	$31.34	35.9	$0.873	$49.41	34.7	$1.424
1951: Average	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.925	51.31	35.0	1.466
1951: August	51.56	35.0	1.473	36.99	35.3	1.048	36.47	34.5	1.057	39.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	.921	53.45	35.4	1.510
September	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	51.50	34.4	1.497
October	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.52	35.0	1.072	36.83	33.3	1.106	32.53	34.5	.943	47.33	32.8	1.443
November	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	.936	50.41	34.6	1.457
December	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	35.3	.931	52.30	35.8	1.461
1952: January	50.00	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	.927	53.38	35.9	1.487
February	51.67	34.7	1.489	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	54.78	36.4	1.505
March	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	.931	47.81	34.2	1.398
May	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.061	39.82	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	.930	49.43	36.0	1.373
June	50.86	34.2	1.487	39.35	37.3	1.055	39.27	36.5	1.076	42.82	37.4	1.145	35.59	38.6	.922	48.79	34.8	1.402
July	49.35	33.8	1.460	38.75	36.9	1.050	38.81	36.1	1.075	41.74	37.1	1.125	34.84	37.5	.929	51.58	34.9	1.478
August	53.83	36.2	1.487	40.06	37.9	1.057	39.67	36.8	1.078	43.85	38.7	1.133	36.19	38.5	.940	54.70	36.2	1.511

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$48.09	34.8	$1.382	$34.66	36.1	$0.960	$63.77	33.6	$1.898	$38.38	36.9	$1.040	$36.55	36.4	$1.004	$54.21	35.2	$1.540
1951: Average	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.596
1951: August	52.16	35.8	1.457	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.999	39.55	35.5	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.5	1.626
September	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.665
October	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	56.29	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.089	52.50	33.4	1.572
November	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547
December	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	58.91	35.5	1.578
1952: January	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.90	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610
February	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	69.91	41.1	1.701
March	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692
April	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531
May	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.065	54.41	30.9	1.761	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.3	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.520
June	47.80	34.0	1.406	39.89	37.7	1.058	61.20	32.4	1.889	43.19	37.3	1.158	40.33	36.6	1.102	51.29	32.2	1.593
July	48.06	34.4	1.397	37.62	36.0	1.045	67.79	34.5	1.965	41.80	36.7	1.139	39.17	36.1	1.085	56.54	34.9	1.620
August	51.32	35.1	1.462	39.53	37.4	1.057	71.06	35.8	1.985	43.82	38.1	1.150	41.73	37.7	1.107	62.11	37.8	1.643

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
																Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$38.98	36.5	$1.068	$43.45	36.7	$1.184	$42.06	38.2	$1.101							$55.31	41.0	$1.349
1951: Average	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	$38.37	36.3	$1.057	$44.85	38.4	$1.168	59.26	40.9	1.449
1951: August	41.89	36.2	1.149	46.28	36.5	1.268	44.03	37.7	1.168	37.49	35.7	1.050	45.94	38.9	1.181	60.49	40.9	1.479
September	41.93	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.5	1.183	37.31	35.4	1.054	44.92	38.0	1.182	61.51	40.6	1.515
October	40.15	34.7	1.157	45.68	36.0	1.269	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.73	35.8	1.054	45.21	37.9	1.193	62.32	41.3	1.509
November	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.8	1.191	60.86	40.6	1.499
December	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.185	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.18	40.8	1.475
1952: January	43.23	36.7	1.178	43.86	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	38.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180	57.02	40.1	1.422
February	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.198	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172	59.11	40.6	1.456
March	43.87	37.4	1.173	44.39	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.92	39.4	1.064	45.31	38.4	1.180	59.59	40.4	1.475
April	39.87	35.6	1.120	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206	61.13	40.7	1.502
May	42.41	37.6	1.128	44.12	35.9	1.229	46.38	38.3	1.211	42.14	39.2	1.075	45.73	37.0	1.236	59.96	41.1	1.459
June	42.22	37.0	1.141	45.47	36.2	1.256	46.27	38.3	1.208	41.14	38.2	1.077	47.04	38.0	1.238	64.73	42.2	1.534
July	42.67	37.2	1.147	45.56	36.3	1.255	45.86	37.9	1.210	38.56	36.0	1.071	46.81	37.9	1.235	62.81	41.0	1.532
August	43.58	37.5	1.162	47.13	37.7	1.250	47.11	38.9	1.211	41.17	37.7	1.092	47.79	38.2	1.251	66.22	42.1	1.573

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
1950: Average	$66.38	38.9	$1.703	$54.95	40.7	$1.350	$55.53	40.5	$1.371	$38.90	42.1	$0.924	$70.43	38.7	$1.820	$60.52	43.2	$1.401
1951: Average	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527
1951: August	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.485	61.06	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.9	.979	77.57	39.1	1.984	64.79	42.1	1.539
September	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	.986	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577
October	79.99	41.9	1.909	61.49	40.8	1.507	62.42	40.8	1.530	42.37	42.8	.990	79.57	39.1	2.035	66.94	42.5	1.575
November	79.38	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.499	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551
December	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	65.15	41.9	1.555
1952: January	63.46	39.1	1.623	56.56	39.5	1.432	57.25	39.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564
February	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	65.89	41.7	1.580
March	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	59.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590
April	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596
May	67.64	39.3	1.721	60.45	40.9	1.478	61.40	40.8	1.505	43.13	43.0	1.003	78.32	38.3	2.045	65.47	41.7	1.570
June	81.41	42.8	1.902	65.17	42.1	1.548	66.38	42.2	1.573	43.65	43.3	1.008	84.90	40.8	2.081	69.18	43.1	1.605
July	79.05	41.3	1.914	62.69	40.6	1.544	63.50	40.5	1.568	42.77	42.3	1.011	80.16	38.5	2.082	67.02	42.1	1.592
August	85.70	43.0	1.993	66.62	41.9	1.590	67.71	41.9	1.616	43.20	42.6	1.014	89.21	42.3	2.109	68.98	42.5	1.623

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures					
													Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
1950: Average	$59.05	43.2	$1.367	$46.03	40.7	$1.311	$46.56	41.5	$1.122	$47.07	41.4	$1.137	$53.67	41.9	$1.281	$51.91	41.9	$1.239
1951: Average	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.5	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344
1951: August	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.53	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341
September	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.93	41.3	1.209	49.42	41.6	1.188	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.356
October	64.20	42.8	1.500	50.01	41.5	1.205	49.61	41.9	1.184	51.96	41.6	1.249	58.79	41.4	1.420	55.94	41.1	1.361
November	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.198	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.248	58.81	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378
December	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.08	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.440	57.75	41.7	1.385
1952: January	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.5	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377
February	62.00	40.9	1.516	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391
March	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407
April	63.79	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.6	1.218	49.64	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.263	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405
May	64.36	41.9	1.536	50.51	41.5	1.217	50.32	41.9	1.201	53.51	41.9	1.277	59.80	40.9	1.462	56.84	40.6	1.400
June	67.57	43.4	1.557	50.80	41.3	1.230	50.58	41.7	1.213	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.02	41.0	1.464	57.36	40.8	1.406
July	65.44	42.0	1.558	50.76	41.2	1.232	50.99	41.9	1.217	52.61	41.2	1.277	58.37	40.2	1.452	56.20	40.4	1.391
August	67.94	42.7	1.591	51.67	41.6	1.242	51.54	41.9	1.230	54.61	42.4	1.288	60.40	41.4	1.459	58.56	41.8	1.401

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Year and month	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$48.30	42.3	$1.144	$56.35	41.4	$1.361	$57.27	41.2	$1.390	$58.53	41.9	$1.397
1951: Average	50.58	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.498	64.69	42.2	1.533
1951: August	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.59	38.5	1.444	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.551
September	50.92	41.1	1.239	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.559
October	51.46	41.5	1.240	60.23	41.0	1.469	62.09	40.5	1.533	65.30	42.1	1.551
November	51.58	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.18	40.4	1.563	64.49	41.5	1.554
December	52.54	41.8	1.257	65.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567
1952: January	51.87	41.4	1.253	59.12	39.6	1.493	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.589
February	52.37	41.5	1.262	62.34	40.8	1.528	63.78	40.7	1.567	67.22	42.2	1.593
March	51.89	40.7	1.275	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610
April	51.56	40.6	1.270	62.42	40.4	1.545	62.92	39.9	1.577	65.97	41.1	1.605
May	51.65	40.8	1.266	61.97	40.4	1.534	62.76	39.9	1.573	66.65	41.5	1.606
June	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.51	41.0	1.549	64.19	40.6	1.581	66.08	41.3	1.600
July	51.46	41.0	1.255	61.05	39.8	1.534	62.48	40.0	1.562	63.84	39.8	1.604
August	53.72	42.4	1.267	65.63	42.1	1.559	62.56	40.0	1.564	64.96	40.5	1.604

Paper and allied products

Year and month	Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$61.14	43.3	$1.412	$65.06	43.9	$1.482
1951: Average	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: August	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October	65.32	42.5	1.537	71.15	44.0	1.617
November	65.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.628
December	66.68	42.8	1.558	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January	66.39	42.8	1.552	71.29	43.6	1.635
February	66.87	42.4	1.570	71.68	43.6	1.644
March	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.93	43.8	1.665
April	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.88	42.2	1.656
May	66.34	41.8	1.587	71.01	42.6	1.667
June	67.71	42.4	1.597	72.54	43.1	1.683
July	68.65	42.4	1.619	74.04	43.3	1.710
August	69.81	43.2	1.616	74.07	43.7	1.695

Manufacturing—Continued

Paper and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$57.96	43.0	$1.348	$55.48	42.0	$1.321
1951: Average	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429
1951: August	58.92	40.8	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431
September	59.12	41.0	1.442	59.78	41.6	1.437
October	58.93	40.7	1.448	59.60	41.3	1.443
November	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455
December	60.77	41.2	1.475	60.76	41.5	1.464
1952: January	61.25	41.3	1.483	60.90	41.4	1.471
February	61.13	41.0	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479
March	61.57	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484
April	60.18	40.2	1.497	60.65	40.9	1.483
May	61.83	41.0	1.508	60.61	40.9	1.482
June	63.67	42.0	1.516	61.33	41.3	1.485
July	64.05	41.4	1.547	61.67	41.5	1.486
August	66.68	42.8	1.558	63.39	42.4	1.495

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$72.98	38.8	$1.881	$80.60	36.9	$2.188	$74.18	39.5	$1.878	$64.08	39.1	$1.639
1951: Average	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	36.6	2.277	79.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: August	75.54	38.7	1.952	82.29	36.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September	77.69	39.2	1.982	85.13	36.9	2.307	83.23	40.7	2.045	68.69	40.1	1.713
October	76.27	38.6	1.976	84.59	36.7	2.305	80.07	39.7	2.017	66.31	39.4	1.683
November	77.09	38.7	1.992	85.51	36.7	2.330	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
December	80.77	41.2	1.475	88.65	37.5	2.364	80.11	39.5	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.718
1952: January	77.28	38.6	2.002	83.13	35.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.3	1.735
February	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.332	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.758
March	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.55	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
April	78.23	38.2	2.048	85.02	36.1	2.355	80.99	39.2	2.066	69.68	39.1	1.782
May	79.86	38.6	2.069	87.42	36.5	2.395	81.85	39.6	2.067	70.54	39.3	1.795
June	80.16	38.8	2.066	87.32	36.4	2.399	82.33	40.2	2.048	70.55	39.7	1.777
July	79.86	38.6	2.069	86.60	36.1	2.399	81.37	40.7	2.073	69.22	38.8	1.784
August	80.48	38.9	2.069	86.71	36.1	2.402	83.07	42.2	2.087	72.28	40.0	1.807

Manufacturing—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued

Year and month	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$72.34	39.9	$1.813	$73.04	40.0	$1.826	$65.18	39.1	$1.667
1951: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.99	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.720
1951: August	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.09	40.8	1.913	65.96	38.8	1.700
September	76.99	40.5	1.901	77.81	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.727
October	75.13	39.5	1.902	75.96	40.0	1.899	67.22	38.9	1.728
November	76.57	39.9	1.919	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.99	38.7	1.731
December	78.75	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752
1952: January	78.18	40.3	1.940	76.40	39.2	1.949	68.99	39.4	1.751
February	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	38.5	1.788
March	75.55	40.3	1.974	78.06	39.6	1.994	70.71	39.0	1.813
April	78.21	39.5	1.980	77.03	39.2	1.988	69.45	38.5	1.804
May	79.96	40.0	1.999	79.48	39.6	2.007	69.74	38.7	1.802
June	80.52	40.2	2.002	81.26	40.0	2.032	69.26	38.8	1.785
July	80.48	40.3	1.997	82.57	40.2	2.054	68.53	38.2	1.794
August	79.79	40.3	1.980	83.02	40.7	2.089	69.70	38.7	1.801

Chemicals and allied products

Year and month	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.67	41.8	$1.510	$67.89	40.9	$1.660	$65.69	40.6	$1.618
1951: Average	68.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.751
1951: August	68.18	41.8	.643	76.03	42.1	1.806	71.67	41.0	1.748
September	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.13	41.6	1.830	72.54	40.8	1.778
October	68.18	41.8	1.631	76.45	41.8	1.829	71.17	40.3	1.766
November	68.72	41.8	1.644	76.36	41.5	1.840	71.63	40.4	1.773
December	69.10	41.8	1.653	75.89	41.0	1.851	72.45	40.7	1.780
1952: January	69.06	41.6	1.660	76.74	41.3	1.858	72.11	40.4	1.785
February	68.81	41.4	1.662	75.46	40.9	1.845	72.02	40.3	1.787
March	69.18	41.3	1.675	75.70	40.7	1.860	72.54	40.3	1.800
April	69.09	41.0	1.685	76.55	41.0	1.867	73.20	40.2	1.821
May	69.73	40.9	1.705	76.52	40.9	1.871	73.67	40.3	1.828
June	70.65	41.1	1.719	77.12	41.0	1.881	74.07	40.3	1.838
July	70.08	40.6	1.726	77.33	41.0	1.886	73.98	40.1	1.845
August	70.72	40.9	1.729	76.68	40.7	1.884	74.97	40.5	1.851

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$68.54	41.8	$1.568	$71.93	40.8	$1.763	$58.40	39.3	$1.486	$39.89	40.9	$1.457	$64.80	42.3	$1.532	$47.00	41.3	$1.138
1951: Average	72.66	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1951: August	72.36	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.925	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.6	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.639	52.67	41.6	1.266
September	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October	72.36	41.3	1.752	76.86	40.2	1.912	62.86	38.9	1.616	63.51	41.0	1.549	68.56	41.2	1.664	52.92	41.9	1.263
November	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.2	1.952	63.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.9	1.851	69.85	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January	73.86	41.4	1.784	78.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February	72.69	40.7	1.786	77.62	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.626	64.93	41.2	1.576	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.76	42.1	1.277
March	73.36	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May	73.83	40.5	1.823	76.75	39.2	1.958	66.02	39.7	1.663	62.37	39.3	1.587	71.34	41.6	1.715	56.31	42.5	1.325
June	74.78	41.0	1.824	78.92	40.1	1.968	65.93	39.6	1.665	63.40	40.1	1.581	71.72	41.6	1.724	57.44	42.8	1.342
July	74.20	40.7	1.823	78.72	39.8	1.978	66.11	39.9	1.657	60.95	38.6	1.579	71.29	41.4	1.722	56.22	41.8	1.345
August	74.81	40.9	1.829	80.96	40.5	1.999	65.87	39.9	1.651	61.34	38.8	1.581	71.20	41.3	1.724	57.45	43.0	1.336

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.46	45.5	$1.175	$64.41	41.5	$1.552	$71.81	41.7	$1.722	$75.01	40.9	$1.834	$77.93	40.4	$1.929	$62.85	39.7	$1.583
1951: Average	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.858	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1951: August	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.91	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.082	68.77	39.5	1.741
September	58.43	47.7	1.225	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.60	41.1	2.107	70.62	39.9	1.770
October	58.82	49.1	1.198	69.55	41.4	1.680	77.39	41.1	1.883	81.72	40.9	1.998	84.68	40.4	2.096	69.20	39.7	1.743
November	58.95	48.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.694	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.28	40.7	1.997	84.89	40.6	2.091	69.52	39.5	1.761
December	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.5	1.704	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.110	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.79	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.769
February	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.93	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766
March	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	82.09	40.7	2.017	85.50	40.5	2.111	69.48	39.5	1.759
April	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.34	40.5	2.033	86.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May	61.20	43.9	1.394	70.49	41.1	1.715	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.22	37.2	2.022	76.58	35.7	2.145	65.25	36.8	1.773
June	62.43	44.5	1.403	71.15	41.2	1.727	79.18	40.5	1.955	84.95	40.8	2.082	87.83	40.4	2.174	64.73	35.9	1.803
July	61.85	43.8	1.412	70.33	40.7	1.728	80.16	40.9	1.960	87.71	41.1	2.134	90.58	40.6	2.231	68.49	37.8	1.812
August	62.45	44.1	1.416	71.70	41.3	1.736	82.21	41.5	1.981	87.08	40.5	2.150	90.48	40.0	2.262	69.79	37.4	1.866

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.78	44.7	$1.494	$64.42	40.9	$1.575	$72.48	39.8	$1.821	$52.21	40.1	$1.302	$59.76	42.2	$1.416	$44.86	37.6	$1.193
1951: Average	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: August	70.68	44.4	1.592	69.52	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.992	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.524	46.19	36.4	1.268
September	72.44	44.8	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.716	81.64	40.9	1.996	55.94	40.1	1.395	63.06	41.0	1.538	45.92	35.9	1.279
October	72.74	44.9	1.620	68.67	40.3	1.704	78.76	39.9	1.974	56.16	40.0	1.404	62.68	40.7	1.540	45.21	35.4	1.280
November	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.26	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.289
December	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	63.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.54	38.4	1.290
February	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	85.75	40.6	2.112	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March	68.93	42.8	1.611	72.58	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.097	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April	70.54	43.3	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	81.90	39.3	2.084	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.596	48.53	37.1	1.308
May	75.41	45.4	1.661	73.47	40.5	1.814	84.96	40.4	2.103	60.69	39.9	1.521	65.32	40.8	1.601	48.90	37.3	1.311
June	74.93	45.3	1.654	75.01	40.9	1.834	87.79	41.1	2.136	61.38	40.3	1.523	65.73	40.9	1.607	50.04	38.2	1.310
July	75.88	45.3	1.675	73.42	40.1	1.831	86.67	40.5	2.140	58.34	39.1	1.492	62.96	40.0	1.574	49.97	38.5	1.298
August	77.14	45.7	1.688	74.93	41.1	1.823	87.17	41.0	2.126	61.73	40.4	1.528	66.12	41.3	1.601	52.11	39.6	1.316

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Leather and leather products—Continued

Year and month	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$37.21	39.7	$1.441	$41.99	38.9	$1.138	$44.85	38.5	$1.165
1951: Average	40.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	38.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251
1951: August	38.94	38.1	1.547	43.29	38.4	1.223	47.88	38.3	1.250
September	38.94	38.3	1.539	42.73	34.6	1.238	48.04	38.1	1.261
October	40.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.06	37.6	1.252
November	39.96	38.3	1.566	41.93	33.9	1.237	48.79	38.6	1.264
December	41.11	38.9	1.571	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270
1952: January	41.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264
February	41.78	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264
March	41.78	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261
April	41.61	38.8	1.588	46.57	36.7	1.269	47.66	37.5	1.271
May	42.17	39.1	1.590	46.63	36.8	1.267	48.42	37.8	1.281
June	42.52	40.2	1.605	47.74	37.8	1.263	48.93	38.2	1.281
July	44.07	39.5	1.622	47.68	38.3	1.245	49.30	38.7	1.274
August	45.85	40.2	1.638	50.38	39.7	1.269	50.37	39.2	1.285

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.20	41.2	$1.437	$61.58	40.3	$1.528	$56.36	39.8	$1.416
1951: Average	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1951: August	64.74	41.5	1.560	63.19	39.2	1.612	58.45	39.1	1.495
September	65.74	41.5	1.584	65.40	39.3	1.664	59.40	38.4	1.547
October	65.93	41.7	1.581	65.67	39.8	1.650	61.21	39.9	1.534
November	65.03	40.9	1.590	65.50	39.2	1.671	62.22	40.3	1.544
December	65.30	41.2	1.585	66.28	40.0	1.657	64.48	41.6	1.550
1952: January	64.35	40.6	1.585	64.14	38.8	1.653	60.92	39.2	1.554
February	65.23	41.0	1.591	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.76	39.1	1.554
March	65.76	41.1	1.600	66.59	39.9	1.669	61.89	39.6	1.563
April	64.88	40.5	1.602	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.76	38.6	1.574
May	65.85	41.0	1.606	66.78	39.8	1.678	61.70	39.4	1.566
June	66.09	40.9	1.616	67.37	39.7	1.697	61.98	39.3	1.577
July	66.41	40.4	1.619	66.25	38.7	1.712	61.82	39.2	1.577
August	67.65	41.4	1.634	69.70	40.5	1.721	64.58	41.0	1.575

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.71	39.7	$1.353	$60.13	41.7	$1.442	$54.19	40.5	$1.338
1951: Average	57.80	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470
1951: August	56.56	39.5	1.432	66.72	42.2	1.581	61.63	41.9	1.471
September	58.23	39.8	1.463	67.01	41.8	1.603	61.98	41.4	1.497
October	56.64	39.2	1.445	66.56	42.1	1.581	63.34	42.2	1.501
November	56.70	38.6	1.469	65.64	41.7	1.574	61.98	41.4	1.497
December	58.76	40.3	1.458	65.27	41.6	1.569	62.13	41.5	1.497
1952: January	58.12	39.4	1.475	65.06	41.3	1.575	61.21	41.0	1.493
February	59.99	40.7	1.474	65.81	42.0	1.567	60.48	40.7	1.486
March	60.51	40.5	1.494	65.27	41.6	1.569	60.41	40.6	1.488
April	59.30	39.3	1.509	65.89	41.6	1.584	59.70	40.2	1.485
May	60.33	39.9	1.512	66.31	41.6	1.594	59.79	40.1	1.491
June	60.22	39.7	1.517	66.00	41.2	1.602	60.34	40.2	1.501
July	57.43	37.1	1.548	68.10	42.3	1.610	59.66	39.8	1.499
August	58.48	37.9	1.543	68.54	42.1	1.628	61.35	40.6	1.511

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.75	42.9	$1.253	$52.17	39.7	$1.314	$52.16	37.5	$1.391
1951: Average	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1951: August	58.71	43.2	1.359	59.30	40.7	1.457	57.04	37.4	1.525
September	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.8	1.504	56.98	37.3	1.527
October	59.91	43.6	1.374	62.10	41.1	1.511	58.06	37.8	1.536
November	57.34	42.1	1.362	61.11	40.5	1.509	58.79	38.0	1.547
December	57.92	42.4	1.366	60.25	39.9	1.510	59.40	38.2	1.553
1952: January	55.62	41.2	1.350	58.37	39.2	1.489	58.97	37.8	1.560
February	56.22	41.8	1.345	56.76	38.3	1.482	60.92	39.0	1.562
March	56.63	41.7	1.358	59.09	39.5	1.496	61.86	39.3	1.574
April	57.11	41.9	1.363	60.39	40.1	1.506	60.40	38.3	1.577
May	58.39	42.9	1.361	53.04	35.6	1.490	60.88	38.8	1.569
June	59.66	43.2	1.381	60.49	39.9	1.516	60.21	38.4	1.568
July	58.63	42.7	1.373	60.09	39.2	1.533	58.47	37.1	1.576
August	59.47	43.0	1.383	60.14	39.0	1.542	60.91	38.7	1.574

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.54	43.0	$1.392	$61.15	43.9	$1.393	$60.94	41.4	$1.472
1951: Average	68.37	43.4	1.506	67.41	43.6	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619
1951: August	70.34	46.4	1.516	69.49	45.9	1.514	67.93	41.7	1.629
September	70.71	46.4	1.524	69.89	46.1	1.516	68.35	41.7	1.639
October	70.82	46.2	1.533	70.12	46.1	1.521	67.81	41.4	1.638
November	69.06	44.9	1.538	68.67	45.0	1.526	66.94	40.4	1.657
December	67.98	44.4	1.531	68.36	44.8	1.526	67.73	41.1	1.648
1952: January	67.49	44.4	1.520	66.66	44.5	1.498	67.52	40.6	1.663
February	68.44	44.5	1.538	68.75	45.2	1.521	68.46	40.7	1.682
March	67.83	44.1	1.538	66.14	43.6	1.517	69.45	41.0	1.694
April	69.22	44.6	1.552	68.11	44.4	1.534	67.69	40.1	1.688
May	70.24	45.2	1.554	69.89	45.5	1.536	68.57	40.5	1.693
June	71.17	45.3	1.571	72.15	46.4	1.555	68.14	40.2	1.695
July	70.40	44.9	1.568	69.99	45.3	1.545	67.22	39.8	1.689
August	72.46	45.6	1.589	69.68	44.9	1.552	68.90	40.2	1.714

Primary metal industries

Year and month	Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.34	40.8	$1.648	$67.47	39.9	$1.691	$55.32	41.9	$1.559
1951: Average	73.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697
1951: August	73.70	40.9	1.802	75.25	40.2	1.872	70.85	41.9	1.691
September	75.79	41.3	1.835	78.72	41.0	1.920	71.82	42.1	1.706
October	74.82	41.2	1.816	75.79	40.4	1.876	72.24	42.0	1.720
November	75.23	41.2	1.826	77.49	41.0	1.890	71.37	41.4	1.724
December	77.73	42.2	1.842	79.44	41.9	1.896	73.69	42.4	1.738
1952: January	76.86	41.5	1.852	77.93	40.8	1.910	72.86	41.8	1.743
February	75.85	41.2	1.841	76.53	40.6	1.885	72.32	41.3	1.751
March	76.55	41.4	1.849	78.33	41.4	1.892	72.02	40.9	1.761
April	71.53	39.0	1.834	70.16	37.4	1.876	71.00	40.5	1.753
May	72.17	39.2	1.841	70.46	37.4	1.884	72.02	40.9	1.761
June	73.38	40.1	1.830	‡70.77	‡36.8	1.923	71.88	40.7	1.766
July	72.23	39.6	1.824	‡71.91	‡37.3	1.928	68.53	39.5	1.735
August	79.22	40.9	1.937	84.75	41.3	2.052	69.28	39.5	1.754

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.06	42.3	$1.538	$65.46	41.3	$1.585	$65.43	41.1	$1.592	$63.71	41.0	$1.554	$62.37	40.9	$1.525	$63.97	40.9	$1.564
1951: Average	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.68	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1951: August	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.702	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.716
September	68.93	41.4	1.665	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.687	71.05	41.5	1.712
October	69.47	41.4	1.678	71.69	41.2	1.740	76.64	43.2	1.774	70.47	41.6	1.694	70.01	41.6	1.683	72.24	42.1	1.716
November	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.776	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.736
December	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.99	41.4	1.763	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.58	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January	70.59	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.6	1.759	73.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723
March	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	38.9	1.770	76.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726
April	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	75.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
May	68.80	40.0	1.720	71.18	39.7	1.793	76.97	42.5	1.811	74.41	41.9	1.776	74.31	41.7	1.782	74.42	42.6	1.747
June	68.51	39.9	1.717	72.22	39.9	1.810	76.83	42.1	1.825	74.36	41.8	1.779	75.05	42.0	1.787	72.29	41.5	1.742
July	64.33	38.5	1.671	64.81	36.7	1.766	74.86	41.2	1.817	75.50	41.9	1.802	75.78	41.8	1.813	74.89	42.5	1.762
August	68.58	39.8	1.723	60.13	34.3	1.753	73.95	40.7	1.817	75.93	41.4	1.834	74.93	41.7	1.797	78.39	41.3	1.898

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.75	41.9	$1.593	$70.24	42.7	$1.645	$59.99	40.1	$1.496	$67.65	41.5	$1.630	$71.27	41.9	$1.701	$74.09	41.6	$1.781
1951: Average	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.960
1951: August	67.15	39.9	1.683	69.53	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.856	83.22	42.7	1.949
September	67.64	40.0	1.691	69.41	40.4	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.650	74.76	42.0	1.780	79.21	42.0	1.886	84.14	42.6	1.975
October	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.54	40.8	1.729	64.39	39.6	1.626	75.08	41.9	1.792	80.49	42.7	1.885	87.21	43.8	1.991
November	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.04	40.0	1.726	66.50	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.799	80.39	42.4	1.896	85.46	42.9	1.992
December	73.00	42.1	1.734	75.35	42.8	1.773	67.07	40.6	1.652	77.97	42.7	1.826	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.038
1952: January	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.15	40.6	1.654	78.88	42.8	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	42.0	1.832	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.042
March	70.74	40.7	1.738	72.11	40.4	1.785	66.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.839	81.79	42.4	1.929	87.51	43.0	2.035
April	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
May	70.47	40.5	1.740	71.64	40.2	1.782	66.77	40.2	1.661	74.97	40.7	1.842	78.69	41.2	1.910	85.03	42.2	2.015
June	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.23	41.0	1.786	65.29	39.5	1.653	75.56	41.0	1.843	79.46	41.3	1.924	84.50	42.0	2.012
July	72.86	41.4	1.760	76.40	42.0	1.819	65.07	39.2	1.660	73.90	40.1	1.843	76.65	40.3	1.902	76.56	38.9	1.968
August	76.86	42.0	1.830	77.73	42.5	1.829	73.59	40.3	1.826	75.81	40.8	1.858	78.54	40.8	1.925	77.73	39.6	1.963

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.79	42.9	$1.720	$63.42	41.4	$1.532	$60.90	41.6	$1.464	$61.01	41.5	$1.470	$55.54	41.7	$1.332	$61.31	41.2	$1.488
1951: Average	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.663	66.45	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: August	79.09	42.8	1.848	68.68	41.3	1.663	69.69	42.7	1.632	65.84	41.2	1.598	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.5	1.631
September	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.682	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.55	41.3	1.466	69.09	42.0	1.645
October	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.52	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.654
November	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	42.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
December	81.00	42.9	1.888	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62.36	41.6	1.499	69.65	42.1	1.655
1952: January	78.58	41.6	1.889	71.06	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	69.26	41.9	1.653
February	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.705	65.65	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.640	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663
March	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.32	40.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.8	1.659
April	70.16	37.6	1.866	69.64	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	66.86	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
May	75.13	40.2	1.869	70.95	41.3	1.718	66.74	40.5	1.648	67.60	40.6	1.665	62.09	40.5	1.533	69.51	41.4	1.679
June	77.49	41.0	1.890	70.18	40.9	1.716	68.35	41.6	1.643	67.64	40.5	1.670	62.57	40.5	1.545	67.93	40.9	1.661
July	79.28	41.1	1.929	67.83	39.9	1.700	70.14	42.2	1.662	65.29	39.5	1.653	60.28	39.4	1.530	65.80	40.0	1.645
August	80.33	40.9	1.964	70.34	40.8	1.724	71.15	42.4	1.678	66.48	40.0	1.662	62.45	40.5	1.542	67.15	40.5	1.658

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.65	41.6	$1.506	$63.91	41.1	$1.555	$67.64	41.6	$1.626	$61.20	40.8	$1.500	$63.29	41.1	$1.540	$63.23	41.3	$1.531
1951: Average	66.70	41.3	1.615	69.58	41.0	1.697	75.03	41.8	1.795	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.693
1951: August	66.30	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	64.24	39.9	1.610	71.95	42.7	1.685	72.89	42.8	1.703
September	66.67	40.8	1.634	69.89	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.709
October	67.32	41.2	1.634	70.65	41.1	1.719	75.58	41.3	1.830	66.91	40.9	1.636	72.89	42.6	1.704	72.12	42.2	1.709
November	67.52	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.721	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.93	42.6	1.712	73.19	42.5	1.722
December	69.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.739
1952: January	69.26	41.8	1.657	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.660	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February	68.60	41.2	1.665	69.85	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.35	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.668	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April	67.77	40.1	1.690	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	40.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May	68.11	40.3	1.690	69.99	40.2	1.741	71.59	39.4	1.817	68.45	40.6	1.686	73.39	42.4	1.731	73.00	42.1	1.734
June	68.83	40.3	1.708	70.11	40.2	1.744	71.25	39.3	1.813	68.78	40.6	1.694	72.02	41.7	1.727	69.85	40.8	1.712
July	66.66	39.4	1.692	68.00	39.4	1.726	70.38	38.8	1.814	66.51	39.8	1.671	71.59	41.6	1.721	69.74	41.0	1.701
August	67.49	39.7	1.700	70.82	40.4	1.753	73.10	39.6	1.846	68.89	40.5	1.701	73.67	42.0	1.754	72.64	41.2	1.763

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)		
																Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
1950: Average	$62.16	40.6	$1.531	$62.14	41.1	$1.512	$64.22	41.3	$1.555	$66.15	41.5	$1.594	$64.76	41.7	$1.553	$67.21	41.8	$1.608
1951: Average	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.764
1951: August	71.56	42.8	1.672	70.05	41.6	1.684	67.06	39.8	1.685	68.76	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.664	75.94	43.0	1.766
September	74.38	43.7	1.702	70.66	41.6	1.699	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.755	70.27	42.0	1.673	77.24	43.2	1.788
October	73.73	43.8	1.686	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.52	40.5	1.766	71.32	42.4	1.682	77.86	43.4	1.794
November	73.53	43.2	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.04	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.797
December	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.69	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February	74.35	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.6	1.828
March	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	76.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.1	1.692	80.00	43.5	1.839
April	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.806	69.54	41.1	1.692	78.62	42.8	1.837
May	74.30	42.8	1.736	73.02	41.8	1.747	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.90	41.2	1.818	70.76	41.5	1.705	79.06	42.9	1.843
June	74.34	42.8	1.737	73.03	41.4	1.764	71.55	40.4	1.771	74.30	40.8	1.821	69.20	40.9	1.692	78.87	42.7	1.847
July	74.74	43.1	1.734	74.04	41.5	1.784	65.93	38.0	1.735	67.97	38.1	1.784	67.00	40.0	1.675	76.97	41.9	1.837
August	75.77	43.2	1.754	76.24	42.4	1.798	70.83	40.2	1.762	73.57	40.6	1.812	68.48	40.4	1.695	77.86	42.2	1.845

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
1950: Average	$69.43	40.7	$1.706	$64.60	40.1	$1.611	$66.09	40.3	$1.640	$62.57	39.8	$1.572	$65.97	42.4	$1.556	$71.54	43.2	$1.656
1951: Average	79.79	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.828
1951: August	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	38.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.740	74.94	44.5	1.684	85.23	46.5	1.833
September	78.79	42.0	1.876	74.52	40.0	1.863	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.18	40.3	1.791	75.60	44.6	1.695	86.77	46.8	1.866
October	81.76	43.1	1.897	74.01	40.6	1.823	76.24	40.9	1.864	71.65	40.3	1.778	75.57	44.4	1.702	89.44	47.4	1.887
November	79.97	42.4	1.886	73.42	40.1	1.831	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.96	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December	83.55	43.7	1.912	76.58	41.2	1.858	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	46.3	1.738	90.20	47.6	1.895
1952: January	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.85	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.20	47.5	1.901
February	84.90	43.9	1.934	76.10	40.2	1.893	78.63	40.3	1.951	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March	83.29	43.0	1.937	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	76.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.4	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May	79.50	41.6	1.911	77.94	40.7	1.915	79.10	40.4	1.958	76.34	41.0	1.862	77.31	44.1	1.753	89.55	46.4	1.930
June	81.99	42.2	1.943	75.84	40.0	1.896	77.64	40.0	1.941	73.54	39.9	1.843	74.90	42.7	1.754	89.64	46.4	1.932
July	81.15	41.7	1.946	73.98	39.5	1.873	74.65	38.8	1.924	73.02	39.9	1.830	73.28	41.8	1.753	86.07	44.9	1.917
August	80.81	41.7	1.938	72.93	39.0	1.870	73.46	38.5	1.908	72.36	39.5	1.832	74.53	42.2	1.766	88.72	45.9	1.933

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$69.72	43.2	$1.614	$70.54	42.7	$1.652	$74.69	43.5	$1.717	$65.74	41.9	$1.569	$66.33	41.9	$1.583	$66.95	41.1	$1.630
1951: Average	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.99	45.	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.740	73.58	41.9	1.756
1951: August	84.64	47.1	1.797	81.00	44.9	1.804	87.46	46.4	1.885	73.14	43.0	1.701	76.58	44.0	1.740	73.67	41.6	1.771
September	84.91	46.5	1.826	83.68	45.6	1.835	90.81	47.2	1.924	74.58	43.3	1.722	78.15	44.2	1.768	74.38	41.6	1.788
October	89.42	48.0	1.863	85.26	46.4	1.838	91.62	47.4	1.933	74.43	43.0	1.731	77.48	43.8	1.769	75.04	41.9	1.791
November	86.89	47.3	1.837	82.89	45.0	1.842	90.64	46.6	1.945	74.65	42.9	1.740	78.14	44.0	1.776	74.95	41.8	1.793
December	89.69	48.3	1.857	85.75	46.1	1.860	93.68	47.7	1.964	76.47	43.8	1.746	79.97	44.8	1.785	75.35	41.7	1.807
1952: January	90.89	48.6	1.864	84.64	45.7	1.852	94.00	47.5	1.979	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.90	44.2	1.785	75.24	41.5	1.813
February	89.39	47.7	1.874	85.97	45.9	1.873	92.70	46.7	1.985	76.47	43.4	1.762	79.07	44.1	1.793	75.04	41.3	1.817
March	89.77	47.6	1.886	86.67	46.1	1.880	94.32	46.9	2.011	77.25	43.4	1.780	79.02	43.8	1.804	75.72	41.4	1.829
April	88.08	46.9	1.878	83.37	44.7	1.865	92.61	46.1	2.009	75.71	42.7	1.773	77.45	43.1	1.797	74.85	40.9	1.830
May	88.45	46.9	1.886	84.66	45.2	1.873	94.78	46.6	2.034	76.23	42.9	1.777	78.60	43.4	1.811	74.05	40.4	1.833
June	87.75	46.5	1.887	84.89	45.3	1.874	95.61	46.8	2.043	76.84	43.0	1.787	78.05	43.0	1.815	75.28	40.8	1.845
July	83.96	44.9	1.870	80.85	43.7	1.850	92.19	45.3	2.035	74.17	41.6	1.783	75.77	42.0	1.804	74.11	40.3	1.839
August	88.40	46.5	1.901	83.75	44.5	1.882	92.03	45.4	2.027	74.92	41.9	1.788	76.86	42.3	1.817	74.39	40.3	1.846

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
1950: Average	$71.70	40.9	$1.753	$62.08	41.5	$1.496	$67.26	41.7	$1.613	$66.42	41.1	$1.616	$66.15	42.0	$1.575	$68.55	42.5	$1.613
1951: Average	78.81	41.5	1.899	68.00	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719	76.69	43.4	1.767
1951: August	79.22	41.5	1.909	67.49	42.0	1.607	69.54	39.6	1.756	68.72	39.2	1.753	73.49	42.7	1.721	77.39	43.6	1.775
September	80.48	41.4	1.944	67.45	42.0	1.606	71.32	40.5	1.761	70.26	39.9	1.761	74.13	43.8	1.732	76.46	43.1	1.774
October	81.17	41.5	1.956	68.42	42.6	1.606	71.73	40.5	1.771	70.25	39.8	1.765	74.82	43.1	1.736	77.20	43.3	1.782
November	81.62	41.6	1.962	68.51	42.5	1.612	72.41	40.7	1.779	71.44	40.0	1.786	74.00	42.6	1.737	75.28	42.2	1.784
December	81.91	41.6	1.969	68.51	41.9	1.635	74.04	41.2	1.797	72.80	40.4	1.802	75.86	43.4	1.748	76.70	42.8	1.792
1952: January	82.43	41.8	1.972	67.81	41.4	1.638	75.59	41.9	1.804	75.25	41.6	1.809	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.38	43.4	1.806
February	81.08	41.2	1.968	69.18	41.7	1.659	74.49	41.2	1.808	74.65	41.2	1.812	75.85	43.0	1.764	76.73	42.7	1.797
March	82.15	41.3	1.989	69.26	41.8	1.657	74.03	40.7	1.819	74.11	40.7	1.821	75.66	42.7	1.772	76.70	42.4	1.809
April	80.99	40.7	1.990	68.52	41.2	1.663	72.34	39.9	1.813	70.90	39.3	1.804	74.16	41.9	1.770	73.62	41.2	1.787
May	80.24	40.3	1.991	67.13	40.2	1.670	73.71	40.5	1.820	72.90	40.1	1.818	74.69	42.1	1.774	73.28	41.1	1.783
June	81.16	40.7	1.994	70.68	41.7	1.695	74.56	40.9	1.823	74.91	41.0	1.827	74.14	41.7	1.778	72.43	40.6	1.784
July	80.52	40.4	1.993	67.19	40.4	1.663	74.64	40.7	1.834	75.22	40.9	1.839	72.11	40.9	1.763	70.44	40.3	1.748
August	81.40	40.6	2.005	69.53	40.9	1.700	74.22	40.6	1.828	76.32	41.3	1.848	73.09	41.2	1.774	71.10	39.9	1.782

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery											
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1950: Average	$65.18	41.7	$1.563	$60.83	41.1	$1.480	$63.75	41.1	$1.551	$64.90	41.1	$1.579	$66.22	41.7	$1.588	$56.20	40.9	$1.374
1951: Average	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1951: August	72.38	42.4	1.707	66.34	40.8	1.626	72.11	42.0	1.717	73.58	41.9	1.756	68.88	40.0	1.722	60.34	40.2	1.501
September	74.08	42.6	1.739	68.06	41.5	1.640	73.01	42.3	1.726	74.48	42.2	1.765	70.08	40.3	1.739	62.78	41.2	1.523
October	74.81	42.8	1.748	68.27	41.5	1.645	73.26	42.3	1.732	74.70	42.3	1.766	70.32	40.3	1.745	63.87	41.5	1.539
November	75.90	43.1	1.761	69.10	41.8	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.30	42.4	1.776	70.86	40.4	1.754	65.02	42.0	1.548
December	78.15	44.2	1.768	69.97	42.0	1.666	74.81	42.7	1.752	75.95	42.5	1.787	72.99	41.1	1.776	64.69	41.6	1.555
1952: January	78.14	44.0	1.776	70.22	41.9	1.676	75.19	42.7	1.761	76.92	42.9	1.793	74.41	41.9	1.776	65.35	41.6	1.571
February	78.62	43.9	1.791	69.93	41.6	1.681	75.06	42.5	1.766	76.37	42.5	1.797	71.83	40.4	1.778	65.17	41.3	1.578
March	78.58	43.8	1.794	70.43	41.5	1.697	76.37	42.5	1.797	78.35	42.7	1.835	72.34	40.3	1.795	64.86	41.0	1.582
April	78.21	43.4	1.802	69.03	40.7	1.696	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.20	42.0	1.838	71.66	39.9	1.796	63.28	40.1	1.578
May	78.83	43.6	1.808	68.90	40.6	1.697	73.64	41.3	1.783	74.56	41.1	1.814	69.71	38.9	1.792	64.52	40.4	1.597
June	78.42	43.3	1.811	69.73	40.9	1.705	74.67	41.6	1.795	76.09	41.6	1.829	72.42	39.9	1.815	64.80	40.5	1.600
July	75.81	42.0	1.805	68.28	40.0	1.707	74.69	41.4	1.804	75.99	41.3	1.840	66.17	36.6	1.808	62.80	39.3	1.598
August	76.53	42.4	1.805	70.18	40.9	1.716	74.93	41.4	1.810	76.12	41.3	1.843	69.16	38.0	1.820	66.05	40.9	1.615

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.85	40.7	$1.323	$65.84	40.1	$1.642	$61.58	41.0	$1.502
1951: Average	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611
1951: August	57.26	39.9	1.435	76.24	43.1	1.769	64.28	40.6	1.607
September	59.40	40.8	1.456	78.78	44.2	1.782	66.10	40.7	1.624
October	60.41	40.9	1.477	80.42	44.8	1.795	65.61	40.4	1.624
November	60.98	41.4	1.473	81.33	44.3	1.836	66.26	40.5	1.636
December	61.14	41.2	1.484	81.08	43.9	1.847	68.89	41.6	1.656
1952: January	61.24	41.1	1.490	82.19	44.0	1.868	67.77	40.9	1.657
February	61.01	40.7	1.499	82.73	44.1	1.876	67.98	40.9	1.662
March	60.91	40.5	1.504	81.91	43.8	1.870	68.18	40.8	1.671
April	59.62	39.8	1.498	80.81	43.1	1.875	66.60	40.0	1.665
May	61.33	40.4	1.518	82.06	43.6	1.882	67.39	40.4	1.668
June	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.16	43.4	1.870	67.76	40.5	1.673
July	60.60	39.3	1.542	74.68	41.1	1.817	68.15	40.4	1.687
August	63.47	41.0	1.548	81.27	43.0	1.890	70.13	41.3	1.698

Transportation equipment

Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$71.18	41.0	$1.736	$73.25	41.2	$1.778	$68.39	41.6	$1.644
1951: Average	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.52	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8	1.782
1951: August	76.36	40.9	1.867	76.31	39.5	1.932	77.48	43.6	1.777
September	77.43	41.1	1.884	77.53	39.8	1.948	79.28	43.9	1.805
October	77.14	40.9	1.886	77.34	39.7	1.948	78.07	43.3	1.803
November	77.05	40.7	1.893	76.44	39.1	1.955	79.85	43.9	1.819
December	79.48	41.7	1.906	79.91	40.4	1.978	80.57	44.1	1.827
1952: January	79.47	41.5	1.915	80.55	40.5	1.989	79.53	43.2	1.841
February	79.24	41.4	1.914	79.83	40.4	1.976	80.01	43.2	1.852
March	80.08	41.3	1.939	80.84	40.4	2.001	80.57	42.9	1.878
April	78.47	40.7	1.928	79.68	39.9	1.997	78.08	42.0	1.859
May	79.57	41.1	1.936	80.24	40.1	2.001	80.38	42.8	1.878
June	79.12	40.7	1.944	79.27	39.4	2.012	80.36	42.7	1.882
July	75.73	39.4	1.922	71.84	36.1	1.990	80.51	42.6	1.890
August	78.31	40.2	1.948	77.04	38.1	2.022	80.69	42.4	1.903

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.15	41.4	$1.622	$71.40	42.1	$1.696	$73.90	42.4	$1.743
1951: Average	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.930
1951: August	75.86	43.3	1.752	84.00	44.8	1.875	90.49	47.5	1.905
September	77.65	43.7	1.777	85.61	44.8	1.911	87.33	45.2	1.932
October	76.49	43.1	1.773	83.20	43.4	1.917	86.33	44.8	1.927
November	77.95	43.5	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944
December	78.13	43.5	1.796	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960
1952: January	76.82	42.3	1.816	88.80	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964
February	78.40	42.7	1.836	85.66	44.8	1.912	87.36	44.8	1.950
March	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018
April	76.56	41.7	1.836	81.98	42.7	1.920	89.27	44.5	2.006
May	78.58	42.5	1.849	85.13	43.5	1.957	92.75	45.0	2.061
June	78.48	42.4	1.851	85.32	43.2	1.975	93.59	45.5	2.057
July	79.18	42.5	1.863	85.21	43.1	1.977	93.52	45.8	2.042
August	79.84	42.4	1.883	84.56	43.1	1.962	93.07	45.2	2.059

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boatbuilding and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$70.81	41.7	$1.698	$63.28	38.4	$1.648	$63.83	38.2	$1.671
1951: Average	78.53	43.7	1.797	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9	1.784
1951: August	75.84	42.7	1.776	71.96	40.2	1.790	72.66	40.1	1.812
September	78.29	43.4	1.804	71.52	40.0	1.788	72.10	39.9	1.807
October	79.35	43.6	1.820	73.57	40.2	1.830	74.23	40.1	1.851
November	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.37	39.1	1.851	72.97	39.0	1.871
December	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.8	1.830	74.72	40.5	1.845
1952: January	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7	1.859
February	79.75	43.2	1.846	74.32	40.0	1.858	75.04	40.0	1.877
March	79.71	42.9	1.858	76.81	40.9	1.878	77.90	41.0	1.900
April	78.33	42.0	1.865	75.01	40.5	1.852	75.86	40.5	1.873
May	80.98	43.1	1.879	76.36	41.1	1.858	77.12	41.0	1.881
June	80.21	43.1	1.861	76.03	40.9	1.859	76.74	40.8	1.881
July	78.03	42.2	1.849	74.97	40.7	1.842	76.01	40.8	1.863
August	77.23	41.7	1.852	75.86	40.5	1.873	76.75	40.5	1.895

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$55.99	40.6	$1.379	$66.33	39.8	$1.675	$70.00	40.3	$1.737
1951: Average	60.79	40.1	1.516	75.99	40.9	1.858	81.16	41.6	1.951
1951: August	60.86	40.2	1.514	77.05	40.7	1.893	82.45	41.6	1.982
September	62.52	40.7	1.536	76.96	40.7	1.891	82.05	41.8	1.963
October	62.55	40.3	1.552	77.06	40.9	1.884	82.75	41.9	1.975
November	63.48	39.9	1.591	78.49	40.6	1.934	81.93	41.8	1.960
December	65.53	40.3	1.626	77.81	40.8	1.907	83.76	41.9	1.999
1952: January	63.99	39.6	1.616	76.79	41.0	1.873	81.61	41.7	1.957
February	63.40	39.5	1.605	78.12	41.4	1.887	81.99	42.0	1.950
March	62.84	39.5	1.591	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.62	41.6	1.962
April	63.28	39.5	1.602	76.25	40.3	1.892	78.74	40.4	1.949
May	66.13	41.1	1.609	76.11	40.4	1.884	81.32	41.7	1.950
June	66.38	40.8	1.627	77.79	40.6	1.916	82.31	41.3	1.993
July	65.52	40.0	1.638	75.01	40.2	1.866	80.43	41.5	1.938
August	66.97	40.2	1.666	76.63	40.1	1.911	80.81	41.4	1.952

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products: Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.47	38.9	$1.606	$64.44	41.9	$1.538	$60.81	41.2	$1.476
1951: Average	70.48	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2	1.632
1951: August	71.20	39.6	1.798	67.82	42.1	1.611	68.51	41.9	1.635
September	71.68	39.6	1.810	68.91	42.3	1.629	69.93	42.2	1.657
October	71.06	39.9	1.781	71.13	42.9	1.658	70.26	42.3	1.661
November	70.66	39.3	1.798	71.06	42.6	1.668	70.98	42.5	1.670
December	71.05	39.3	1.808	73.48	44.0	1.670	71.70	42.6	1.683
1952: January	72.19	40.4	1.787	68.80	41.9	1.642	71.02	42.1	1.687
February	74.22	40.8	1.819	68.72	41.5	1.656	71.02	41.7	1.703
March	75.58	41.1	1.839	70.39	41.8	1.684	71.47	41.7	1.714
April	73.57	40.2	1.830	70.69	42.1	1.679	70.71	41.4	1.708
May	72.10	39.7	1.816	71.28	42.2	1.689	71.81	41.8	1.718
June	74.17	40.4	1.836	73.02	42.8	1.706	71.97	41.6	1.730
July	72.16	39.8	1.813	73.57	43.1	1.707	70.62	40.8	1.731
August	71.76	39.3	1.826	73 92	43.0	1.719	71.92	41.5	1.733

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.88	40.7	$1.250	$65.59	41.2	$1.592	$53.25	39.8	$1.338	$63.01	41.7	$1.511	$54.04	41.0	$1.318
1951: Average	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.418
1951: August	55.23	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.8	1.684	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.53	43.0	1.710	57.61	40.4	1.426
October	56.11	40.6	1.382	73.33	41.9	1.750	59.52	40.3	1.477	73.92	43.1	1.715	58.18	40.6	1.433
November	55.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.3	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727	58.71	40.6	1.446
December	55.14	39.9	1.382	74.96	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742	60.53	41.4	1.462
1952: January	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.52	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743	59.94	41.0	1.462
February	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.788	59.86	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.762	60.18	40.8	1.475
March	57.20	40.0	1.430	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761	60.57	40.9	1.481
April	57.49	40.2	1.430	76.62	41.8	1.833	59.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756	59.31	40.1	1.479
May	57.73	40.2	1.436	76.71	41.6	1.844	59.40	40.0	1.485	75.27	42.5	1.771	60.39	40.5	1.491
June	53.52	37.4	1.431	75.84	41.4	1.832	59.07	39.2	1.507	76.58	42.9	1.785	60.01	40.3	1.489
July	51.62	36.1	1.430	73.83	40.7	1.814	56.51	37.7	1.499	75.76	42.3	1.791	58.94	39.8	1.481
August	55.12	38.6	1.428	73.55	40.5	1.816	59.92	39.5	1.517	76.73	42.7	1.797	60.68	40.7	1.491

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.45	42.8	$1.389	$54.25	41.6	$1.304	$64.08	43.8	$1.463	$50.98	40.4	$1.262	$49.82	40.0	$1.238
1951: Average	62.11	41.6	1.493	58.21	41.7	1.396	65.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1951: August	59.25	39.5	1.500	55.28	39.6	1.396	62.69	39.4	1.591	52.72	39.2	1.345	52.63	38.9	1.353
September	61.53	40.8	1.508	57.25	41.1	1.393	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.35	39.9	1.337
October	62.14	40.8	1.523	59.27	41.3	1.435	64.68	40.3	1.605	54.26	39.9	1.360	53.53	39.8	1.345
November	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.8	1.370	54.04	39.3	1.375
December	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.9	1.469	69.25	42.2	1.641	56.17	40.7	1.380	54.20	40.0	1.355
1952: January	63.55	41.4	1.535	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409	54.48	40.0	1.362
February	63.47	41.0	1.548	60.44	41.6	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410	54.54	40.1	1.360
March	64.35	41.3	1.558	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.653	58.14	41.0	1.418	55.43	40.4	1.372
April	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.93	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410	53.92	39.1	1.379
May	63.43	40.4	1.570	60.48	41.0	1.475	65.99	39.9	1.654	57.87	41.1	1.408	54.84	39.4	1.392
June	64.66	41.0	1.577	61.92	41.7	1.485	66.90	40.3	1.660	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.68	39.2	1.395
July	63.68	40.2	1.584	59.72	40.0	1.493	66.89	40.2	1.664	54.99	39.0	1.410	51.96	38.4	1.353
August	65.66	41.4	1.586	61.92	41.7	1.485	68.75	40.9	1.681	57.37	40.4	1.420	54.31	39.5	1.375

Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.	Transportation and public utilities								
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.						Communication			
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Class I railroads [4]			Local railways and bus lines [5]			Telephone [6]			Switchboard operating employees [7]		
	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$1.336	$63.20	40.8	$1.549	$66.96	45.0	$1.488	$54.38	38.9	$1.398	$46.65	37.5	$1.244
1951: Average	1.437	*69.78	*41.0	*1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.54	37.7	1.314
1951: August	1.434	72.54	42.1	1.723	72.72	46.2	1.574	56.84	39.2	1.501	50.03	37.9	1.320
September	1.447	68.82	39.1	1.760	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.07	39.4	1.522	51.23	38.2	1.341
October	1.453	72.74	42.0	1.732	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.94	39.1	1.533	51.46	37.8	1.362
November	1.463	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.392
December	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.336
1952: January	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February	1.500	76.69	42.7	1.796	73.52	46.5	1.581	59.83	38.5	1.554	50.33	36.9	1.364
March	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540	49.31	36.8	1.340
April	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.759	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545	43.30	32.1	1.349
May	1.517	70.57	39.8	1.773	76.17	46.9	1.624	60.60	38.7	1.566	52.11	37.6	1.386
June	1.514	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.91	47.1	1.633	60.80	39.0	1.559	51.56	37.8	1.364
July	1.509	71.86	39.7	1.810	78.21	47.2	1.657	62.41	39.4	1.584	52.91	38.2	1.385
August	1.519	------	------	------	78.87	47.4	1.664	61.96	38.7	1.601	52.14	37.7	1.383

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [2]			Telegraph [2]			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	$64.19	44.7	$1.436	$66.60	41.6	$1.601	$67.81	41.6	$1.630	$63.37	41.5	$1.527
1951: Average	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.648
1951: August	82.58	42.9	1.925	70.47	44.6	1.580	1.73	41.9	1.712	72.96	42.1	1.733	67.48	41.5	1.634
September	83.83	43.1	1.946	72.33	44.4	1.629	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	69.35	41.8	1.659
October	83.54	42.6	1.961	72.34	44.3	1.633	72.92	42.1	1.732	72.85	41.7	1.747	71.39	42.7	1.672
November	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.686
December	83.91	42.7	1.965	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.56	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.688
February	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.90	43.9	1.615	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.700
March	83.39	41.8	1.995	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693
April	76.55	38.7	1.978	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.2	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.699
May	83.99	42.1	1.995	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704
June	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.40	44.5	1.627	74.41	41.2	1.806	75.42	41.1	1.835	70.56	41.0	1.721
July	87.46	42.6	2.053	72.84	44.8	1.626	74.69	41.4	1.804	75.84	41.4	1.832	70.93	41.0	1.730
August	88.18	42.7	2.065	71.96	44.5	1.617	75.20	41.5	1.812	75.44	41.2	1.831	71.64	41.1	1.743

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.			Trade								
	Other public utilities—Con.						Retail trade					
	Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.02	41.6	$1.611	$60.36	40.7	$1.483	$47.63	40.5	$1.176	$35.95	36.8	$0.977
1951: Average	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.31	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029
1951: August	73.04	42.1	1.735	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030
September	74.50	42.5	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036
October	74.02	42.2	1.754	65.44	40.8	1.604	50.43	39.8	1.267	36.56	35.6	1.027
November	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	49.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	35.1	1.029
December	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.58	41.1	1.620	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.52	37.0	1.014
1952: January	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	51.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	35.8	1.069
February	73.62	41.5	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	35.9	1.043
March	74.29	41.5	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	50.90	39.8	1.279	37.20	35.8	1.039
April	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.49	40.1	1.658	50.97	39.7	1.284	37.04	36.0	1.029
May	74.62	41.5	1.798	66.94	40.4	1.657	51.68	39.6	1.306	37.91	35.7	1.062
June	75.56	41.4	1.825	67.59	40.5	1.669	52.85	40.1	1.318	38.80	36.3	1.069
July	75.99	41.8	1.818	67.96	40.6	1.674	53.21	40.4	1.317	38.80	36.4	1.066
August	77.31	42.2	1.832	68.21	40.6	1.680	53.03	40.3	1.316	38.62	36.4	1.061

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade		
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$51.79	40.4	$1.282	$61.65	45.7	$1.349	$40.70	36.5	$1.115	$56.12	43.5	$1.290
1951: Average	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.169	59.61	43.1	1.383
1951: August	55.23	41.0	1.347	67.18	45.3	1.483	42.47	36.8	1.154	59.47	43.0	1.383
September	54.24	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.45	36.1	1.176	60.07	43.0	1.397
October	53.90	39.6	1.361	67.24	45.4	1.481	42.49	35.8	1.187	60.50	43.0	1.407
November	54.35	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.23	42.9	1.404
December	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.4	1.477	43.31	36.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431
1952: January	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.68	44.9	1.485	43.64	36.1	1.209	59.45	42.8	1.389
February	54.45	39.4	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.497	42.76	35.9	1.191	59.72	42.9	1.392
March	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.74	45.1	1.502	41.83	35.6	1.175	59.24	42.8	1.384
April	55.16	39.6	1.393	69.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	35.6	1.207	58.96	42.6	1.384
May	55.12	39.2	1.406	71.08	45.3	1.569	42.48	35.4	1.200	60.51	42.7	1.417
June	56.08	40.2	1.410	71.71	45.3	1.583	44.22	36.1	1.225	61.27	42.7	1.435
July	56.86	40.5	1.404	71.32	45.4	1.571	44.43	36.6	1.214	60.93	42.7	1.427
August	56.86	40.5	1.404	70.21	45.5	1.543	44.34	36.8	1.205	60.76	42.4	1.433

Year and month	Trade—Continued		
	Other retail trade		
	Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$54.62	43.8	$1.247
1951: Average	58.04	43.6	1.345
1951: August	59.48	43.9	1.355
September	59.69	43.7	1.366
October	60.18	43.8	1.374
November	59.10	43.2	1.368
December	59.60	43.6	1.367
1952: January	58.65	43.0	1.364
February	59.36	43.2	1.374
March	59.21	43.0	1.377
April	60.36	43.3	1.394
May	59.96	43.2	1.388
June	61.80	43.8	1.411
July	61.70	43.7	1.412
August	61.91	44.0	1.407

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1950: Average	$46.44	$81.48	$58.49	$33.85	43.9	$0.771	$35.47	41.2	$0.861	$41.69	41.2	$1.012	$92.79
1951: Average	50.32	83.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.52	41.1	.913	44.07	41.8	1.062	83.95
1951: August	50.28	79.14	61.01	35.29	43.3	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.56	40.3	1.056	83.32
September	50.36	81.78	60.91	35.78	42.9	.834	37.87	41.3	.917	44.72	41.6	1.075	83.98
October	50.78	83.20	61.32	35.91	42.9	.837	37.73	41.1	.918	44.36	41.5	1.069	85.09
November	51.13	83.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.93	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.68
December	51.81	83.09	62.25	36.81	43.2	.852	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	86.19
1952: January	52.05	82.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.852	38.55	41.5	.929	44.08	40.7	1.083	89.35
February	52.14	83.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.855	37.96	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	90.25
March	52.30	81.34	63.22	36.38	42.5	.856	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.082	90.47
April	52.03	82.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.858	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.095	89.00
May	52.12	81.54	62.55	36.76	42.6	.863	39.00	41.4	.942	46.41	42.0	1.105	90.52
June	51.96	79.15	62.37	36.72	42.6	.862	39.54	41.8	.946	47.20	42.6	1.108	91.08
July	52.50	80.01	64.78	36.72	42.3	.868	39.14	41.2	.950	44.87	40.5	1.108	93.22
August	52.51	80.18	64.33	36.76	42.3	.869	39.06	40.9	.955	44.32	40.4	1.097	90.35

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[3] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[4] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

[5] Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

[6] Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

[8] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. June data comparable with earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337. Weekly earnings and hours data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1951 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1951 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[2] New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are $70.52, 43.8 hours, and $1.610; November—$70.31, 43.7 hours, and $1.609; December—$70.47, 43.8 hours, and $1.609.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

*Preliminary.

†Data are not available because of work stoppage.

‡Data are affected by work stoppage.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$23.86	$23.88	$23.88	$17.69	$17.69	1951: November	$65.85	$34.71	$81.09	$42.74	$37.93	$19.99
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	December	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15
1945: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59							
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	1952: January	66.91	35.17	86.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	February	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	March	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
1951: Average	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	April	65.87	34.70	66.68	35.12	38.47	20.26
							May	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
1951: August	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03	June	67.15	35.20	64.30	33.71	39.54	20.73
September	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17	July [2]	65.76	34.26	62.30	32.46	39.14	20.39
October	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01	August [2]	67.80	35.27	80.26	41.75	39.06	20.32

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1951: Average	64.88	271.9	54.18	29.02	61.41	32.89
1951: August	$64.32	269.6	$53.93	$28.90	$61.01	$32.69
September	65.49	274.5	54.85	29.22	61.98	33.00
October	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
November	65.85	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.96	32.66
December	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1952: January	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
February	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
March	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
April	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
May	66.65	279.3	54.65	28.74	62.58	32.91
June	67.15	281.4	55.04	28.86	62.98	33.02
July [2]	65.76	275.6	53.97	28.12	61.88	32.24
August [2]	67.80	284.2	55.53	28.88	63.49	33.02

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437
1951: August	$1.596	$1.542	243.6	$1.684	$1.619	$1.481	$1.441
September	1.613	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.489	1.444
October	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491	1.450
November	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
December	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1952: January	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
February	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
March	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
April	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
May	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
June	1.658	1.602	253.1	1.747	1.682	1.540	1.496
July [3]	1.648	1.600	252.8	1.734	1.681	1.545	1.501
August [3]	1.670	1.614	255.0	1.770	1.705	1.543	1.498

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [2]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.1	80.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	60.7	81.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	63.6	83.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	70.9	86.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	82.8	95.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	191.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	120.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.6	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	126.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	130.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
1951: Average	188.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	163.4
1950: January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	*181.6*	*221.6*	*199.7*	*136.0*	*144.5*	*97.2*	*201.8*	*152.9*	*208.9*	*163.7*
September 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
September 15	*186.5*	*226.2*	*210.7*	*139.0*	*146.3*	*97.3*	*204.8*	*157.8*	*212.8*	*167.5*
October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
October 15	*187.8*	*229.2*	*211.0*	*139.8*	*146.8*	*97.4*	*206.3*	*156.3*	*212.0*	*168.1*
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
November 15	*189.3*	*232.1*	*209.9*	*139.4*	*147.0*	*97.4*	*206.7*	*156.3*	*212.6*	*169.9*
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
December 15	*189.0*	*233.9*	*209.1*	*139.8*	*147.1*	*97.5*	*207.0*	*156.3*	*211.8*	*170.5*
1952: January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
January 15	*189.2*	*234.6*	*206.7*	*139.2*	*147.2*	*97.6*	*207.1*	*156.3*	*210.6*	*171.1*
February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
February 15	*188.3*	*229.1*	*206.1*	*139.8*	*147.5*	*97.8*	*207.1*	*156.3*	*210.0*	*171.6*
March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.5	207.6	170.7
March 15	*188.4*	*229.2*	*206.6*	*139.9*	*147.4*	*97.8*	*207.1*	*156.5*	*209.2*	*172.0*
April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.5	206.2	171.1
April 15	*189.6*	*232.5*	*205.0*	*139.8*	*147.2*	*98.1*	*206.8*	*156.5*	*207.7*	*172.4*
May 15	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	203.1	156.5	205.4	171.4
May 15	*190.4*	*234.6*	*204.4*	*139.7*	*145.5*	*98.2*	*201.8*	*156.5*	*207.0*	*172.9*
June 15	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.8	204.4	172.5
June 15	*191.1*	*236.0*	*204.0*	*139.0*	*145.9*	*98.7*	*202.1*	*156.8*	*205.7*	*173.9*
July 15	190.8	234.9	201.4	141.9	146.4	98.3	208.4	162.1	204.2	173.0
July 15	*192.4*	*239.1*	*203.3*	*138.8*	*147.8*	*98.7*	*205.6*	*162.1*	*205.8*	*174.4*
August 15	191.1	235.5	201.1	142.3	147.3	99.0	209.0	164.2	204.2	173.2
August 15	*192.3*	*238.4*	*202.7*	*138.7*	*148.7*	*99.2*	*206.5*	*164.2*	*205.3*	*174.7*
September 15	190.8	233.2	202.3	142.4	147.6	99.0	210.1	165.8	205.0	173.8
September 15	*191.4*	*234.7*	*203.9*	*138.7*	*149.5*	*99.2*	*207.9*	*165.8*	*206.6*	*175.6*

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 609, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the index is given in the following reports: Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421), and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. See also General Note below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[3] Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951–52 are shown in italics in tables D–1, D–2, and D–5 for reference.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	*Sep. 15, 1952*
Average	190.8	191.1	190.8	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	181.5	170.2	*191.4*
Atlanta, Ga	(2)	198.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	194.4	(2)	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md	197.6	(2)	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	174.7	*195.7*
Birmingham, Ala	196.6	198.5	196.7	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	188.2	171.6	*198.5*
Boston, Mass	182.2	183.0	183.1	180.4	179.9	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	173.5	165.5	*183.6*
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	188.8	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill	196.9	196.7	196.9	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	185.4	175.1	*197.8*
Cincinnati, Ohio	190.7	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	182.3	170.5	*192.0*
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo	(2)	(2)	192.8	(2)	(2)	191.1	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich	193.6	194.2	193.5	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	184.2	173.5	*193.4*
Houston, Tex	195.6	196.0	195.1	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	190.1	175.8	*194.5*
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	(2)	192.1	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla	199.5	(2)	(2)	198.2	(2)	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	176.3	*201.1*
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif	192.2	192.0	192.1	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	181.3	169.3	*189.7*
Manchester, N. H	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn	192.9	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	172.7	*191.4*
Milwaukee, Wis	(2)	199.2	(2)	(2)	198.1	(2)	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.3	(2)	(2)	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	169.1	*190.2*
Mobile, Ala	189.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	168.2	*189.4*
New Orleans, La	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y	186.0	185.7	185.9	183.6	183.2	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	177.8	167.0	*186.2*
Norfolk, Va	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	[3]192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa	190.8	191.2	191.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	181.0	169.1	*191.6*
Pittsburgh, Pa	192.4	192.9	192.1	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	183.4	171.8	*194.2*
Portland, Maine	182.8	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	164.4	*184.0*
Portland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va	(2)	(2)	185.8	(2)	(2)	184.5	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo	192.7	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	168.8	*193.7*
San Francisco, Calif	195.6	(2)	(2)	196.3	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	172.4	*197.8*
Savannah, Ga	(2)	(2)	202.0	(2)	(2)	199.6	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa	(2)	189.4	(2)	(2)	186.3	(2)	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C	(2)	187.4	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952
Average	233.2	235.5	202.3	201.1	142.4	142.3	147.6	147.3	99.0	99.0	205.0	204.2	173.8	173.2
Atlanta, Ga	234.3	238.0	(1)	214.2	(2)	153.0	161.3	159.3	85.9	85.9	(1)	212.7	(1)	183.3
Baltimore, Md	246.9	249.9	195.9	(1)	144.9	(2)	152.7	152.3	115.6	115.6	201.2	(1)	178.6	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	224.2	230.8	212.6	212.7	(2)	207.4	138.3	137.8	79.4	79.4	193.9	195.5	171.2	171.1
Boston, Mass	221.3	225.5	187.6	185.1	133.4	(2)	166.5	166.3	118.8	118.6	191.9	193.0	167.4	166.5
Buffalo, N. Y	227.8	229.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	155.2	154.6	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill	238.6	241.8	205.2	203.5	156.5	(2)	138.7	138.7	83.5	83.5	193.3	194.0	176.4	176.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	237.4	239.7	200.3	199.2	130.1	(2)	155.5	154.6	104.9	104.3	190.7	187.3	172.9	172.9
Cleveland, Ohio	243.9	245.5	(1)	200.3	(2)	153.3	153.6	153.6	107.0	107.0	(1)	183.9	(1)	169.1
Denver, Colo	235.6	237.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	114.7	114.6	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich	233.0	235.3	194.3	195.7	(2)	(2)	155.7	155.7	88.8	88.9	218.3	219.2	188.0	187.5
Houston, Tex	240.9	242.8	217.1	216.8	(2)	173.0	103.1	103.1	86.3	86.3	202.3	202.9	173.2	172.9
Indianapolis, Ind	231.6	235.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	162.7	161.7	84.5	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	240.1	244.6	196.5	(1)	166.7	(2)	143.6	143.6	84.8	84.8	200.9	(1)	186.0	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	217.3	220.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.3	134.9	71.4	71.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	234.5	235.3	195.8	195.2	(2)	169.3	101.8	100.9	95.3	95.3	202.2	200.5	172.3	172.0
Manchester, N. H	225.9	230.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	173.6	173.5	113.2	113.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	240.8	243.7	213.8	(1)	162.6	(2)	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	181.5	(1)	161.5	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	234.3	240.1	(1)	202.7	(2)	178.0	152.7	152.4	99.2	99.2	(1)	217.1	(1)	170.9
Minneapolis, Minn	223.7	225.0	209.3	(1)	152.2	(2)	150.7	150.7	86.2	86.2	196.0	(1)	179.0	(1)
Mobile, Ala	233.1	236.0	204.2	(1)	157.9	(2)	131.3	131.0	85.4	85.1	174.1	(1)	163.9	(1)
New Orleans, La	245.4	248.7	(1)	207.7	(2)	144.3	112.0	112.0	74.1	74.1	(1)	205.6	(1)	153.9
New York, N. Y	231.7	232.5	206.3	204.0	(2)	(2)	150.3	150.0	106.7	106.5	196.6	193.8	173.7	173.1
Norfolk, Va	238.9	244.0	(1)	190.8	(2)	163.4	162.0	162.0	100.3	100.3	(1)	201.3	(1)	170.5
Philadelphia, Pa	232.3	235.4	198.0	194.5	(2)	132.7	151.3	150.5	104.2	104.2	211.3	210.5	174.4	174.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	237.1	240.9	230.1	226.5	(2)	(2)	149.6	149.6	111.6	111.6	206.3	209.2	170.0	169.6
Portland, Maine	219.0	222.9	205.2	(1)	128.8	(2)	163.4	163.4	112.4	112.5	199.2	(1)	167.6	(1)
Portland, Oreg	249.6	251.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	138.5	138.5	97.5	97.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	222.7	224.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	150.5	149.4	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	244.3	249.0	202.0	(1)	136.0	(2)	146.4	144.2	88.4	88.4	182.7	(1)	170.2	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	240.9	241.7	195.6	(1)	139.8	(2)	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	171.7	(1)	190.5	(1)
Savannah, Ga	245.0	252.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	170.1	170.1	123.9	123.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa	234.8	237.7	(1)	211.3	(2)	126.1	161.4	160.3	103.5	103.5	(1)	181.6	(1)	161.1
Seattle, Wash	240.7	239.0	(1)	201.6	(1)	163.7	129.3	129.3	88.5	88.5	(1)	206.3	(1)	178.9
Washington, D. C	232.2	233.1	(1)	220.2	(2)	128.2	156.3	156.0	111.2	111.2	(1)	212.3	(1)	175.4

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen[2]	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129.4	136.1	169.5	.....	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.4	141.7	210.8	.....	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131.0	143.8	169.0	.....	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.9	82.3	103.5	.....	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	.....	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	.....	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	98.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	98.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	.....	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	98.9
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	108.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	.....	104.2	97.9	108.7	101.5	94.0	108.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	.....	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	.....	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	.....	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	.....	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	.....	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.8
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	.....	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	256.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	.....	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	.....	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	.....	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	.....	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	.....	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	.....	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	.....	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	.....	217.2	145.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	.....	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.8	140.1	174.3
1951: Average	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	215.7	288.8	192.1	352.0	206.0	211.3	217.9	98.6	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6
September	227.3	189.4	275.6	277.6	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.1	353.2	206.4	239.3	205.1	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	188.2
October	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0
November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.6	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	186.7
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	236.5	95.0	255.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	192.6	351.5	215.8	184.3	241.4	95.0	263.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9
February	227.5	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.5	351.8	217.0	166.5	223.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1
March	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.5	190.7	347.6	215.7	161.3	232.1	92.5	248.4	163.9	236.3	347.1	145.6	184.3
April	230.0	191.1	266.7	268.1	311.2	198.7	283.1	188.8	346.3	212.6	165.9	247.2	91.5	272.8	163.5	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2
May	230.8	193.8	266.0	271.7	310.8	208.6	287.1	175.4	345.3	210.6	164.0	253.8	88.7	283.4	163.7	236.8	346.6	139.9	187.3
June	231.5	193.3	270.6	275.9	310.9	219.4	291.5	181.9	343.9	209.8	169.1	250.0	90.0	278.1	162.3	237.1	346.5	140.1	187.7
July	234.9	194.4	270.4	274.1	308.0	219.3	290.3	187.4	342.1	212.3	208.7	253.2	90.1	283.0	162.4	238.9	346.4	140.6	188.9
August	235.5	194.2	277.3	280.3	307.8	237.0	290.8	197.8	339.8	213.8	217.2	242.3	90.8	265.3	162.6	241.4	346.6	141.4	189.9
September	233.2	194.1	277.0	278.5	308.7	231.2	288.5	202.1	339.3	216.7	221.4	227.6	90.3	241.0	164.2	243.5	346.6	141.1	190.4

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1950 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1055, Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 8. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

[2] December 1950=100.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

City	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	June 1950	*Sept. 1939*
United States	233.2	237.5	234.9	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	203.1	*234.7*
Atlanta, Ga	234.3	238.0	236.1	226.5	223.2	223.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	195.4	*237.7*
Baltimore, Md	246.9	249.9	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	238.3	215.6	*248.5*
Birmingham, Ala	224.2	230.8	225.5	217.4	216.4	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	192.2	*228.5*
Boston, Mass	221.3	225.5	225.9	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	196.1	*222.9*
Bridgeport, Conn	232.5	235.2	238.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	204.0	*234.1*
Buffalo, N. Y	227.8	229.7	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	199.0	*234.2*
Butte, Mont	233.6	232.8	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	203.0	*238.0*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	237.0	238.7	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	208.6	*242.9*
Charleston, S. C	226.5	232.2	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	188.0	*226.5*
Chicago, Ill	238.6	241.8	239.9	239.2	239.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	208.4	*241.7*
Cincinnati, Ohio	237.4	239.7	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	205.1	*238.4*
Cleveland, Ohio	243.9	245.5	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	211.2	*246.7*
Columbus, Ohio	218.3	220.3	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	209.6	207.8	183.9	*221.6*
Dallas, Tex	237.1	237.4	233.7	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.8	[illegible]	*238.7*
Denver, Colo	235.6	237.7	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.0	232.4	[illegible]	*233.2*
Detroit, Mich	233.0	235.3	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	202.9	*231.5*
Fall River, Mass	225.6	227.6	228.6	225.2	224.4	220.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	225.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	200.7	*228.4*
Houston, Tex	240.9	242.8	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	208.1	*242.2*
Indianapolis, Ind	231.6	235.6	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	198.1	*235.1*
Jackson, Miss. [1]	231.6	232.8	229.7	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	201.0	*233.1*
Jacksonville, Fla	240.1	244.6	240.1	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.8	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.8	234.7	205.8	*242.7*
Kansas City, Mo	217.3	220.6	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	213.9	212.2	189.2	*218.7*
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	258.5	263.4	256.6	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	223.1	*261.2*
Little Rock, Ark	231.6	233.6	230.4	228.7	226.5	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	223.0	200.1	*236.1*
Los Angeles, Calif	234.5	235.3	235.7	235.4	235.7	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	233.3	201.6	*231.7*
Louisville, Ky	221.1	224.4	221.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	192.0	*224.3*
Manchester, N. H	225.9	230.6	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	222.8	219.8	200.6	*228.8*
Memphis, Tenn	240.8	243.7	236.8	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	208.3	*244.1*
Milwaukee, Wis	234.3	240.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	206.6	*236.4*
Minneapolis, Minn	223.7	225.0	226.4	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	194.1	*226.1*
Mobile, Ala	233.1	236.0	235.2	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	200.1	*234.9*
Newark, N. J	229.9	230.0	230.2	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	226.4	225.3	203.3	*228.0*
New Haven, Conn	227.7	229.4	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	199.8	*228.8*
New Orleans, La	245.4	248.7	246.6	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	239.9	240.6	212.9	*245.9*
New York, N. Y	231.7	232.5	233.2	226.9	227.4	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	203.7	*231.3*
Norfolk, Va	238.9	244.0	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	205.9	*240.7*
Omaha, Nebr	224.6	227.3	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	223.1	223.3	219.6	197.2	*227.1*
Peoria, Ill	244.0	245.9	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	238.6	235.6	216.8	*248.8*
Philadelphia, Pa	232.3	235.4	235.1	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	201.4	*232.6*
Pittsburgh, Pa	237.1	240.9	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	207.5	*238.2*
Portland, Maine	219.0	222.9	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	193.0	*220.3*
Portland, Oreg	249.6	251.6	250.5	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	219.1	*249.2*
Providence, R. I	235.6	241.3	241.8	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	207.9	*239.8*
Richmond, Va	222.7	224.1	220.7	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	195.2	*227.3*
Rochester, N. Y	227.7	231.0	232.0	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	196.4	*229.6*
St. Louis, Mo	244.3	249.0	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	210.2	*247.9*
St. Paul, Minn	222.4	223.3	224.1	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	218.1	192.5	*223.3*
Salt Lake City, Utah	237.5	237.3	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	228.5	228.0	202.2	*242.5*
San Francisco, Calif	240.9	241.7	243.0	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	211.1	*246.7*
Savannah, Ga	245.0	252.0	247.3	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	208.3	*248.3*
Scranton, Pa	234.8	237.7	237.7	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	204.2	*237.8*
Seattle, Wash	240.7	239.0	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	208.6	*239.9*
Springfield, Ill	244.7	246.9	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	211.8	*246.8*
Washington, D. C	232.2	233.1	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	224.0	201.9	*235.3*
Wichita, Kans. [1]	249.9	250.9	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	206.4	*254.6*
Winston-Salem, N. C.	224.7	228.6	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	197.3	*226.4*

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Sept. 1952	Indexes 1935–39=100												
		Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	51.9	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	204.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	190.8
Corn flakes	12 ounces	22.3	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	208.4	208.8	178.5
Corn meal	pound	10.9	231.0	230.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	181.9
Rice [1]	do	18.4	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	98.7	98.7	98.1	94.9	93.1	94.3	99.7	93.1
Rolled oats [2]	20 ounces	18.2	164.9	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.8	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	145.8
Bakery products:																
Bread, white [3]	pound	16.2	190.3	190.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	188.2	188.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	163.9
Vanilla cookies	7 ounces	23.1	222.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	191.7
Layer cake [4] [5]	pound	49.6	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.5	107.9	------
Meats, poultry, and fish:																
Meats:																
Beef:																
Round steak	do	111.9	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	323.3	287.9
Rib roast	do	85.7	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	290.6	264.1
Chuck roast	do	73.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	279.3
Frankfurters [4]	do	64.4	106.2	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	------
Hamburger [3]	do	63.4	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	181.8
Veal:																
Cutlets	do	128.8	321.5	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	320.1	271.2
Pork:																
Chops	do	87.8	266.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	243.5
Bacon, sliced	do	70.8	185.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	161.9
Ham, whole	do	69.3	236.1	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	215.8
Salt pork	do	38.1	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	185.6	186.2	160.5
Lamb:																
Leg	do	83.0	293.1	295.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	296.9	272.4
Poultry			202.1	197.8	187.4	181.9	175.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	195.1	185.1
Frying chickens:																
Dressed [6]	do	51.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ready-to-cook [7]	do	64.5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fish:																
Fish, fresh or frozen [8]			291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	268.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [9]	do	45.6	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Haddock fillet, frozen [9]	do	50.4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Salmon, pink [9]	16-ounce can	54.9	444.2	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	489.1	503.1	344.1
Dairy products:																
Butter	pound	85.9	235.9	230.6	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	195.4
Cheese, American process	do	61.0	269.6	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	262.3	261.2	258.3	259.4	236.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)	quart	24.5	199.6	197.0	195.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery)	do	23.1	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	162.0
Ice cream [4]	pint	31.4	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	------
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	14.9	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh	dozen	77.2	221.4	217.2	208.7	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	239.3	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:																
Frozen fruits:																
Strawberries [4]	12 ounces	39.4	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	96.1	95.6	------
Orange juice [4]	6 ounces	18.3	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	96.6	99.2	100.2	------
Frozen vegetables:																
Peas [4]	12 ounces	23.9	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	98.5	97.8	------
Fresh fruits:																
Apples	pound	13.8	258.1	288.7	366.9	395.9	310.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	301.1
Bananas	do	16.2	267.7	269.4	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	265.6	271.9
Oranges, size 200	dozen	57.8	203.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	166.2	161.7	164.7	178.8	189.3	194.4	172.8
Fresh vegetables:																
Beans, green	pound	18.0	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	183.4	151.0
Cabbage	do	7.5	199.4	286.2	287.6	229.7	327.6	235.5	198.1	260.0	419.8	368.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	174.3
Carrots	bunch	11.9	218.7	216.2	216.8	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	289.4	235.9	241.1	181.7
Lettuce	head	15.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	148.4	256.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	168.1	167.3
Onions	pound	9.0	219.1	234.3	250.7	276.7	370.1	382.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	168.6	187.1
Potatoes	15 pounds	114.0	312.7	354.4	360.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	219.3
Sweetpotatoes	pound	15.7	263.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	299.7	265.2	234.4	227.5	265.8	209.4
Tomatoes [10]	do	17.3	114.0	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	208.2
Canned fruits:																
Peaches	No. 2½ can	33.3	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	140.1
Pineapple	do	38.2	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	172.9
Canned vegetables:																
Corn	No. 303 can	19.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	138.4
Tomatoes	No. 2 can	18.4	196.3	192.7	193.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	161.6
Peas	No. 303 can	21.1	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	114.3
Baby foods [4]	4¾–5 ounces	10.0	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	------
Dried fruits, prunes	pound	27.1	257.7	256.0	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.3	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans	do	16.5	222.6	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	202.7
Beverages:																
Coffee	do	86.7	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.1	345.3	294.9
Cola drink [4] [11]	carton of 6, 6-ounce	29.1	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	------
Fats and oils:																
Lard	pound	17.5	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated	do	32.6	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	165.6
Salad dressing	pint	34.5	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	152.8	153.0	156.9	142.1
Margarine, colored [12]	pound	29.8	159.2	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	161.1
Sugar and sweets:																
Sugar	5 pounds	52.4	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.1	189.8	191.6	178.3
Grape jelly [4]	12 ounces	23.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.3	------

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] February 1943=100.
[3] Average price based on 52 cities; index on 56 cities.
[4] December 1950=100.
[5] Priced in 46 cities.
[6] Priced in 23 cities.
[7] Priced in 33 cities.
[8] 1938–39=100.
[9] Priced in 47 cities.
[10] October 1949=100.
[11] 54 cities.
[12] Average price based on 50 cities; index on 56 cities.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947–49=100] [1]

Commodity group	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Commodity group	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952
All commodities	111.7	• 112.2	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products	106.4	109.9	Rubber and products	126.3	• 127.8
Processed foods	110.5	110.5	Lumber and wood products	120.4	• 120.5
			Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.7	115.6
All commodities other than farm and food	113.1	• 113.0	Metals and metal products	124.5	• 124.1
			Machinery and motive products	121.4	121.4
Textile products and apparel	99.5	• 99.1	Furniture and other household durables	111.9	• 111.5
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.5	96.5	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	113.8	113.8
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	106.1	• 105.8	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
Chemicals and allied products	104.0	104.0	Miscellaneous	108.3	108.9

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D–7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

• Corrected.

TABLE D–7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.6
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	58.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.8	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	51.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.6	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	68.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.9
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	138.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average	180.4	196.1	186.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.8	143.3	176.6	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4
1951: January	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	136.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.3	176.9	170.4
February	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	179.2	171.9
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	179.4	172.6
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.8	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.6
July	179.4	194.0	185.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November	178.3	195.1	188.8	196.6	159.4	139.1	191.5	224.5	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.3	166.9
December	177.8	193.6	187.3	192.3	160.5	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	166.9

[1] This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D–7 and D–8. BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Sept.[2] 1952	Aug. 1952
All commodities	111.7	• 112.2
Farm products	109.4	109.9
Fresh and dried produce	118.6	• 124.3
Grains	96.9	96.9
Livestock and poultry	99.3	106.4
Plant and animal fibers	113.3	• 115.0
Fluid milk	112.1	• 110.1
Eggs	112.5	• 114.2
Hay and seeds	96.4	99.9
Other farm products	136.6	137.6
Processed foods	110.5	110.5
Cereal and bakery products	106.5	106.4
Meats, poultry, fish	110.1	112.3
Dairy products and ice cream	116.4	114.3
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	106.1	• 105.1
Sugar and confectionery	110.5	• 110.7
Packaged beverage materials	161.9	• 161.9
Animal fats and oils	60.4	63.1
Crude vegetable oils	63.3	• 62.1
Refined vegetable oils	65.7	[3] 68.6
Vegetable oil end products	80.8	• 79.2
Other processed foods	127.6	• 125.2
All commodities other than farm and foods	113.1	• 113.0
Textile products and apparel	99.5	• 99.1
Cotton products	99.1	97.6
Wool products	112.2	• 113.3
Synthetic textiles	90.0	90.5
Silk products	139.3	139.3
Apparel	99.3	• 99.1
Other textile products	95.0	90.4
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.5	96.5
Hides and skins	64.1	• 64.4
Leather	89.3	89.3
Footwear	110.6	110.6
Other leather products	99.9	• 100.1
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	106.1	• 105.8
Coal	107.7	106.5
Coke	124.3	124.3
Gas	[3] 100.4	• 100.4
Electricity	[4] 100.7	• 100.7
Petroleum and products	108.5	108.3
Chemicals and allied products	104.0	104.0
Industrial chemicals	114.3	114.6
Paint and paint materials	107.0	• 106.9
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	92.1	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible	48.9	47.5
Mixed fertilizer	110.2	108.7
Fertilizer materials	111.0	110.9
Other chemicals and products	103.0	103.1
Rubber and products	126.3	• 127.8
Crude rubber	128.3	• 136.3
Tires and tubes	126.3	126.3
Other rubber products	125.2	125.2
Lumber and wood products	120.4	• 120.5
Lumber	120.6	• 120.6
Millwork	127.1	127.2
Plywood	106.0	• 106.0
Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.7	115.6
Woodpulp	109.3	109.3
Wastepaper	78.5	65.7
Paper	124.0	124.0
Paperboard	124.6	124.6
Converted paper and paperboard	112.8	113.0
Building paper and board	115.8	115.8
Metals and metal products	124.5	• 124.1
Iron and steel	127.4	• 127.2
Nonferrous metals	124.7	• 124.4
Metal containers	123.9	120.7
Hardware	123.8	123.8
Plumbing equipment	118.1	118.1
Heating equipment	113.7	• 113.7
Structural metal products	115.6	115.4
Nonstructural metal products	125.4	• 124.6
Machinery and motive products	121.4	121.4
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.5	121.5
Construction machinery and equipment	125.9	• 125.3
Metal working machinery	129.1	• 129.1
General purpose machinery and equipment	122.2	122.2
Miscellaneous machinery	119.1	• 119.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	119.8	• 119.8
Motor vehicles	119.7	119.7
Furniture and other household durables	111.9	• 111.5
Household furniture	112.6	• 112.5
Commercial furniture	122.5	122.5
Floor covering	122.2	• 118.9
Household appliances	106.9	106.8
Radio, TV, and phonographs	93.7	• 93.7
Other household durable goods	119.5	• 119.4
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	113.8	113.8
Flat glass	114.4	114.4
Concrete ingredients	112.9	112.9
Concrete products	112.7	112.4
Structural clay products	121.3	121.3
Gypsum products	117.7	117.7
Prepared asphalt roofing	106.0	105.0
Other nonmetallic minerals	112.0	111.9
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
Cigarettes	105.7	105.7
Cigars	102.4	102.0
Other tobacco products	118.4	118.4
Alcoholic beverages	111.2	111.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.7	119.7
Miscellaneous	108.3	108.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.1	• 113.1
Manufactured animal feeds	108.3	109.5
Notions and accessories	90.8	90.8
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.1	101.1
Other miscellaneous	120.5	120.8

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] Preliminary. • Corrected. [3] Calculated from July data. [4] Calculated from June data.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	----------	2,170,000	----------	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	----------	1,960,000	----------	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	----------	3,030,000	----------	50,500,000	.50
1950	4,843	----------	2,410,000	----------	38,800,000	.44
1951: August	505	727	213,000	314,000	2,640,000	.28
September	457	693	215,000	340,000	2,540,000	.33
October	487	728	248,000	365,000	2,790,000	.30
November	305	521	84,000	191,000	1,610,000	.19
December	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,020,000	.13
1952: January [2]	400	600	190,000	250,000	1,250,000	.14
February [2]	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March [2]	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April [2]	475	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61
May [2]	475	675	300,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.90
June [2]	425	650	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68
July [2]	425	650	125,000	850,000	12,500,000	1.44
August [2 3]	450	675	225,000	310,000	2,100,000	.25
September [2]	475	700	230,000	360,000	3,200,000	.37

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions) *														
	1952 [2]										1951 [3]			1951 [3]	1950
	Oct.[3]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$3,007	$3,098	$3,095	$3,027	$2,945	$2,743	$2,516	$2,332	$2,088	$2,174	$2,366	$2,624	$2,849	$30,893	$28,749
Private construction	1,982	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,617	1,463	1,517	1,674	1,818	1,908	21,684	21,610
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,040	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	849	799	676	719	840	930	963	10,973	12,600
New dwelling units	930	935	930	905	865	810	750	710	600	650	760	832	858	9,849	11,525
Additions and alterations	92	96	99	101	103	99	87	77	63	56	66	84	91	934	900
Nonhousekeeping [5]	18	18	18	17	15	13	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	437	430	418	411	404	392	386	398	406	415	415	425	440	5,152	3,777
Industrial	190	187	181	180	182	188	194	202	209	209	200	200	205	2,117	1,062
Commercial	106	101	98	97	92	82	73	74	75	83	92	96	95	1,371	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	46	44	43	39	36	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	41	544	402
Stores, restaurants, and garages	60	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	39	44	51	55	54	827	886
Other nonresidential building	141	142	139	134	130	122	119	122	122	123	123	129	140	1,664	1,427
Religious	39	38	36	33	31	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	38	452	409
Educational	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	26	27	28	28	29	31	345	294
Social and recreational	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	164	247
Hospital and institutional [7]	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	33	32	32	33	34	36	419	344
Miscellaneous	26	27	26	25	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	25	284	133
Farm construction	139	168	183	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	110	126	148	1,800	1,791
Public utilities	359	376	381	371	359	333	313	292	263	267	303	331	351	3,695	3,330
Railroad	36	37	37	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	40	399	315
Telephone and telegraph	49	48	48	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	44	487	440
Other public utilities	274	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	195	196	226	248	267	2,809	2,575
All other private [8]	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	64	112
Public construction	1,025	1,068	1,058	1,033	1,020	932	826	715	625	657	692	806	941	9,209	7,139
Residential building [9]	50	53	55	53	54	54	54	55	58	63	66	68	66	595	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	363	369	373	375	375	356	343	311	275	286	289	300	318	3,471	2,402
Industrial	152	156	162	162	164	151	138	114	88	92	95	97	105	958	224
Educational	137	137	137	138	138	136	135	131	128	130	131	134	136	1,531	1,163
Hospital and institutional	40	41	42	43	42	41	42	39	36	37	36	37	40	498	476
Other nonresidential	34	35	32	32	31	28	28	27	23	27	27	32	37	484	539
Military and naval facilities [10]	128	127	129	121	119	116	109	100	85	91	88	100	103	887	177
Highways	320	350	335	320	310	250	175	115	90	90	111	187	293	2,400	2,381
Sewer and water	62	63	65	63	62	60	56	51	46	48	50	55	58	706	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	20	22	20	19	18	18	15	13	11	12	12	15	20	213	186
Conservation and development	77	79	75	76	76	72	68	65	56	62	72	78	78	860	881
All other public [12]	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	5	77	96

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

[2] Revised.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

*NOTE—These data incorporate extensive downward revisions in military and naval construction expenditures for months in 1951 and 1952, because of modified reports submitted by the Corps of Engineers.

TABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952								1951					1951	1950
	Aug.	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
Total new construction [2]	$227,748	$203,658	$596,883	$285,047	$358,525	$265,187	$202,100	$260,887	$208,507	$190,610	$189,117	$264,023	$281,797	$4,201,939	$2,805,214
Airfields [3]	8,012	3,924	17,556	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	14,532	15,535	278,630	58,183
Building	107,989	68,418	369,355	143,940	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,126	115,631	72,316	72,709	109,893	151,381	2,179,280	1,369,617
Residential	3,367	362	2,067	668	530	178	280	310	306	112	46	179	64	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential	104,622	68,056	367,288	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,663	109,714	151,317	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational [4]	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	5,895	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	9,723	8,038	60,570	3,123
Hospital and institutional	29,054	6,931	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	10,653	10,867	14,601	29,634	23,825	305,787	396,086
Administrative and general [5]	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,570	1,265	1,812	15,673	2,807	57,146	58,794
Other nonresidential building	65,605	49,538	323,047	123,800	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,399	50,247	44,021	54,684	116,647	1,746,811	896,169
Airfield buildings [6]	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	309	3,903	11,013	15,685	91,911	32,450
Industrial [7]	19,119	9,974	166,522	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,764	11,703	32,274	27,973	10,890	22,033	47,006	892,384	745,037
Troop housing	18,095	20,305	58,360	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,293	656	1,201	3,058	5,633	225,909	2,589
Warehouses	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,998	28,256	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,734	12,547	4,850	3,156	3,229	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous [8]	10,139	10,963	52,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	15,427	45,094	460,783	70,656
Conservation and development	7,912	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	47,493	9,816	396,841	321,458
Reclamation	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	1,953	86,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,796	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,429	26,432	13,185	41,084	7,863	309,913	239,690
Highways	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,228	101,566	79,605	60,971	66,430	53,373	69,554	65,375	68,419	91,588	850,946	836,015
Electrification	895	14,464	9,039	10,899	49,681	12,738	2,960	49,521	6,464	2,711	3,614	5,671	2,730	281,251	156,981
All other [9]	9,580	7,676	31,524	19,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	18,015	10,747	214,991	62,960

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

[6] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[7] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[8] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[9] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [3]			Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]									
1942	$2,707,573	$708,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$256,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,274	2,361,782	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,422	75,283	8,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	130,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,843,396	132,365	747,100	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,709	1,060,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,363
1951	8,905,430	4,375,530	3,814,922	170,392	390,206	579,634	37,467	2,807,359	1,095,451	533,942	434,893	29,743	69,306	66,044
1951: August	781,644	385,139	333,986	15,389	35,764	15,838	4,100	272,987	103,581	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
September	838,035	435,867	379,699	18,169	38,007	16,616	7,684	282,659	95,209	50,492	40,371	2,995	7,126	1,860
October	681,679	344,329	305,172	14,374	23,784	9,788	4,880	196,589	90,092	42,175	35,580	2,477	4,118	1,017
November	541,099	264,089	235,404	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	186,187	67,258	32,682	27,782	1,796	3,134	2,308
December	420,830	210,328	178,604	9,872	22,752	10,669	1,014	148,031	59,788	26,805	21,238	1,700	3,867	1,234
1952: January	508,479	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,608	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185
February	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,263	27,045	25,181	1,607	146,739	76,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,975
March	778,897	407,925	352,857	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,888	90,611	49,942	40,136	3,469	6,337	9,588
April	843,466	455,375	409,724	20,380	35,271	73,066	3,307	208,317	93,401	56,269	45,936	3,588	6,775	8,941
May	813,858	443,641	388,309	20,599	34,742	55,150	5,561	204,635	104,871	53,228	43,572	3,532	6,124	5,996
June	869,290	410,751	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,075	3,060	4,706	6,808
July [6]	806,071	419,706	368,487	17,282	33,936	22,554	2,395	252,209	109,208	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,483
August [7]	736,756	392,103	344,307	18,927	28,869	12,119	5,781	229,184	97,568	47,745	38,794	3,278	5,673	1,663

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1952								1951					1951	1950
	Aug.[3]	July [4]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
All types	$229,184	$252,209	$275,250	$204,635	$208,317	$198,888	$146,739	$145,675	$148,031	$186,187	$196,589	$282,659	$272,987	$2,807,359	$3,127,700
New England	16,877	14,399	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,566	14,651	11,294	16,170	32,282	197,358	193,386
Middle Atlantic	37,635	31,872	44,928	34,294	29,773	41,738	26,096	25,311	28,958	29,988	36,132	33,408	47,537	422,549	516,583
East North Central	54,116	60,024	56,541	66,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,136	33,710	63,408	52,322	70,698	68,478	744,183	675,585
West North Central	24,510	22,203	18,057	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	8,946	11,181	17,692	30,799	13,482	204,788	262,737
South Atlantic	21,184	24,905	30,632	19,557	20,589	22,784	21,615	17,060	15,687	18,222	20,962	39,716	26,266	301,283	375,803
East South Central	10,525	13,980	19,429	6,199	5,040	8,455	6,556	6,735	2,939	5,603	4,999	8,176	8,760	112,622	144,084
West South Central	14,228	33,384	24,000	18,994	25,224	17,503	15,736	18,142	12,635	15,673	15,777	28,872	30,699	287,388	388,201
Mountain	5,876	8,445	15,275	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	5,639	5,229	5,279	9,088	11,282	13,311	101,235	112,265
Pacific	44,813	42,998	53,738	24,484	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	32,361	22,183	28,324	43,537	32,172	435,953	459,155
Industrial buildings [5]	22,884	36,877	41,193	33,613	33,057	22,517	17,391	23,222	17,828	58,295	36,206	36,163	48,651	306,193	266,803
New England	1,679	3,226	1,298	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	1,503	2,624	4,600	31,916	13,999
Middle Atlantic	3,958	3,649	8,552	5,200	6,068	4,427	2,074	3,946	1,599	10,100	11,546	6,634	9,379	97,144	85,679
East North Central	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,665	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,652	12,981	12,218	22,165	205,815	110,829
West North Central	3,154	3,515	1,267	1,412	1,332	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,527	25,306	23,369
South Atlantic	551	2,044	2,044	656	3,108	1,728	939	1,570	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	22,038	17,019
East South Central	2,089	2,382	2,270	2,460	354	2,212	340	662	248	118	982	1,590	4,548	23,914	13,355
West South Central	1,133	1,505	2,309	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,586	1,185	975	1,046	1,048	1,475	18,328	17,800
Mountain	611	774	288	445	246	216	132	279	293	749	308	382	214	6,103	8,469
Pacific	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	6,655	4,830	3,735	75,629	39,284
Commercial buildings [6]	59,580	56,611	65,846	50,848	54,040	54,976	34,434	33,184	43,594	41,348	47,144	91,488	57,360	739,908	1,122,883
New England	4,254	2,804	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,314	1,693	2,535	5,947	36,506	53,675
Middle Atlantic	8,804	10,064	10,714	6,426	8,489	16,129	5,398	5,203	6,625	8,904	6,631	12,655	10,815	111,764	212,645
East North Central	13,414	10,903	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	6,953	3,853	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	155,535	201,314
West North Central	8,730	3,808	4,738	4,583	4,867	3,715	1,724	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,934	4,977	2,424	43,206	94,104
South Atlantic	6,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	6,369	5,957	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	99,315	139,990
East South Central	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,800	3,078	2,074	36,535	46,076
West South Central	5,356	7,999	11,469	6,961	7,552	6,560	4,823	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	93,132	175,129
Mountain	1,567	2,243	4,267	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	2,143	4,398	1,034	26,185	47,481
Pacific	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,090	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,598	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	137,730	152,169
Community buildings [7]	108,062	106,694	88,886	81,338	79,851	96,367	71,769	64,084	54,910	59,611	79,016	114,163	122,591	1,147,356	1,200,078
New England	8,560	6,311	3,640	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,784	6,139	8,083	19,971	105,739	107,541
Middle Atlantic	19,958	12,692	12,035	15,035	11,696	18,950	17,030	13,121	19,585	8,815	14,504	10,375	13,959	167,319	169,036
East North Central	22,181	26,889	16,779	22,751	17,036	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,503	16,095	18,821	29,208	24,604	263,047	275,029
West North Central	9,713	11,732	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,569	5,857	6,137	5,382	4,593	9,734	16,842	6,160	105,702	105,603
South Atlantic	9,770	10,199	14,493	7,918	5,708	13,081	7,608	8,559	5,361	7,356	8,467	15,191	15,786	139,562	179,038
East South Central	3,963	6,659	5,855	1,992	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	1,270	1,963	1,475	2,301	1,775	43,328	62,529
West South Central	4,881	11,275	5,189	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,814	6,248	15,816	18,361	130,150	146,688
Mountain	2,337	3,689	2,703	2,101	1,082	1,636	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	10,334	51,210	43,296
Pacific	26,698	17,256	19,686	10,656	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,239	5,368	7,153	9,011	13,236	11,641	141,209	170,721
Public buildings [8]	7,523	10,251	43,027	10,107	12,216	4,725	3,696	4,045	11,503	6,063	4,362	5,879	16,097	108,196	134,894
New England	1,488	1,022	2,813	559	6	10	339	86	265	780	521	889	200	4,354	2,584
Middle Atlantic	54	1,955	5,854	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,070	24,236	40,178
East North Central	394	779	2,717	2,150	1,393	450	256	1,522	7,934	937	130	807	374	25,332	9,513
West North Central	677	341	632	12	31	554	0	0	345	8	0	777	244	2,084	4,896
South Atlantic	438	2,383	1,745	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	47	17,419	15,008
East South Central	730	113	8,148	34	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	56	36	0	271	9,279
West South Central	300	361	2,007	44	714	120	131	60	305	3,948	654	18	685	15,899	8,268
Mountain	95	434	6,842	1,650	716	927	90	18	0	8	1,090	0	361	4,136	3,240
Pacific	3,347	2,663	12,269	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	1,645	382	3,109	22,466	41,928
Public works and utility buildings [9]	7,684	23,454	14,284	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,458	8,809	115,708	106,164
New England	78	122	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	149	205	106	361	1,002	624	8,801	6,478
Middle Atlantic	1,558	1,749	5,724	1,383	803	268	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	348	11,161	16,968
East North Central	1,824	6,225	2,981	3,904	3,188	1,020	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	3,309	35,028	26,585
West North Central	195	1,186	395	2,102	169	479	238	134	6	534	1,002	1,825	889	9,672	9,314
South Atlantic	950	1,378	557	291	1,673	247	3,517	689	389	3,555	1,212	128	324	9,629	7,958
East South Central	998	649	346	36	240	112	66	0	308	8	161	250	0	1,988	3,316
West South Central	807	10,645	1,499	0	728	272	763	2,862	472	845	842	511	1,727	11,058	13,646
Mountain	397	559	104	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	0	240	240	2,094	2,702
Pacific	588	942	1,031	496	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,150	426	1,348	26,279	19,897
All other buildings [10]	23,452	18,321	22,013	20,408	20,576	14,524	11,286	8,387	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,508	19,478	189,998	207,247
New England	817	914	858	1,168	1,429	332	223	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	10,044	9,109
Middle Atlantic	2,424	1,763	2,051	2,299	2,256	1,955	842	762	914	1,485	2,201	2,176	1,960	18,925	22,177
East North Central	9,166	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	59,426	52,285
West North Central	2,041	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	18,727	25,451
South Atlantic	2,588	1,275	3,635	1,723	1,306	1,196	1,243	1,144	632	732	881	1,298	1,857	13,320	16,493
East South Central	725	704	405	426	440	379	476	271	508	1,776	523	922	363	6,587	9,529
West South Central	1,751	1,599	1,532	1,956	1,755	1,334	1,821	1,318	657	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	18,821	26,670
Mountain	809	755	1,070	785	1,019	2,131	802	310	1,700	565	923	1,151	1,128	11,507	10,077
Pacific	3,071	3,407	2,793	2,752	3,513	2,100	2,899	2,232	1,276	2,891	3,140	5,735	2,677	32,640	35,456

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	43,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [5]	141,800	98,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,538	9,186,123	614,415
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	425,800	247,000	179,800	423,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,387	2,007,833	159,554
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	28,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,590	103,277
Second quarter [8]	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,800	152,700	142,100	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,895,715	2,681,333	214,382
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	948,850	874,524	74,326
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,483	79,749
June [8]	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter												
July	104,000	(9)	(9)	102,400	(9)	(9)	1,600	(9)	(9)	951,877	937,504	14,373
August [10]	99,000	(9)	(9)	97,600	(9)	(9)	1,400	(9)	(9)	908,346	898,322	10,024

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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